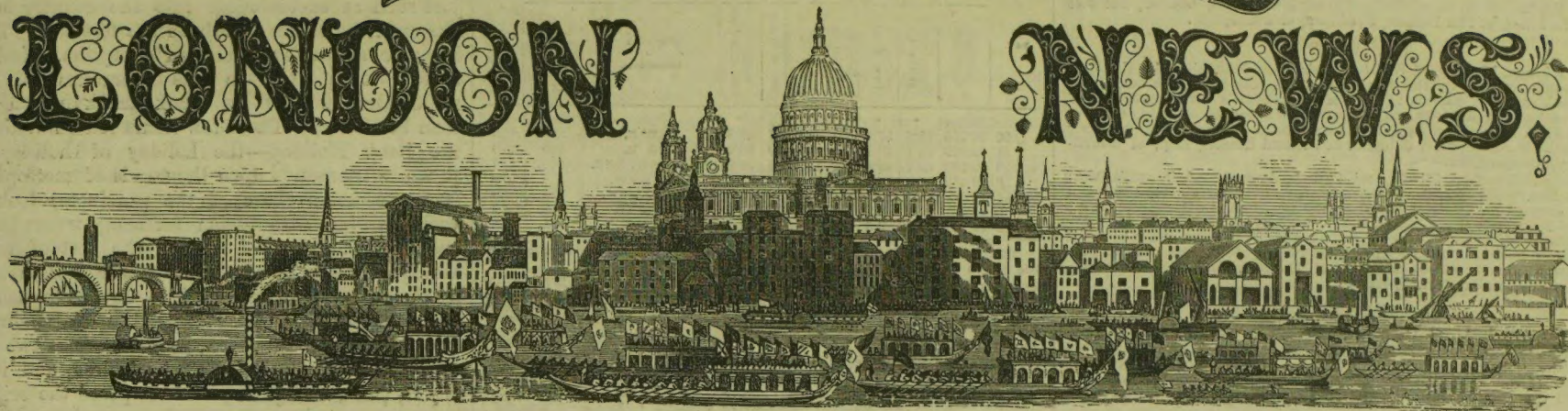


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

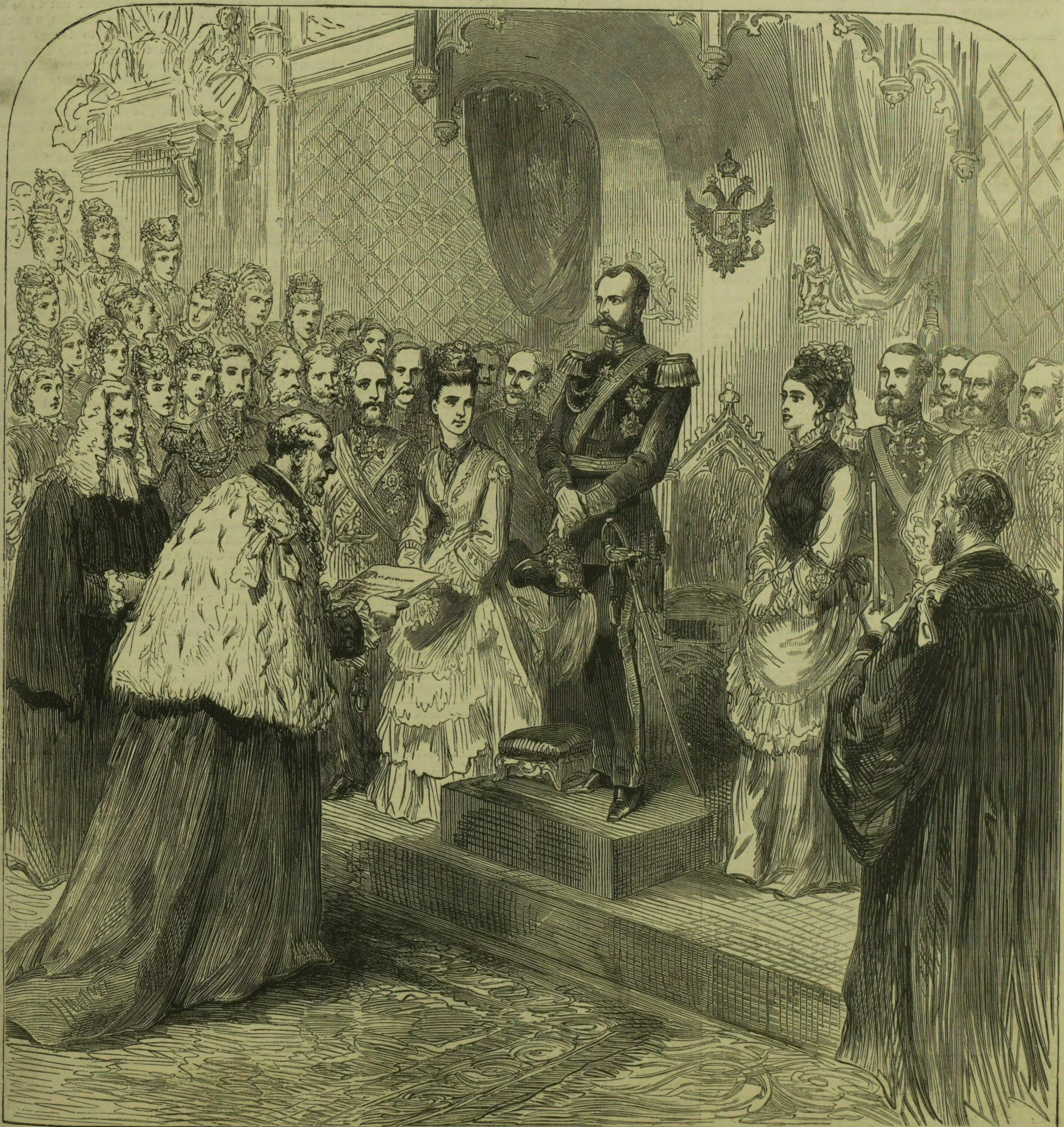


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No. 1814.—VOL. LXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

WITH EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



PRESENTING THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT GUILDHALL.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th inst., at 2, Rutland-gate, the Countess of Rosse, of a son.
On the 18th inst., at 4, Roland-gardens, South Kensington, the wife of George Acheson Warre, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 22nd inst., at 9, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W., the wife of Hamon Le Strange, Esq., of Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk, of a son.
On the 22nd inst., at 55, Holland-road, Kensington, London, the wife of W. D. Elliot, of Ph. Nismes, Demerara, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Whitsun Monday, at St. Matthias's, West Brompton, by the Rev. H. Westall, assisted by the Rev. H. E. Platt, the Rev. Archibald John Norman Macdonald, assistant Curate of St. Matthias's and Head Master of the Grammar School, only son of Norman William Macdonald, Esq., of Priory Field House, Taunton, late Governor of Sierra Leone, to Mary Elizabeth Constance, elder daughter of Richard Bassett, Esq., of Bonville, Glamorganshire.

On the 25th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, by the Rev. William J. Irons, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's Woolnoth and Prebendary of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. Frederic Southgate, B.A., Vicar of Northfleet, Kent, and the Rev. Edward H. Nelson, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Meadows Arnold, eldest son of Meadows Frost, Esq., of St. John's House, Chester, and Meadowslea, Flintshire, to Rosalie Croshaw Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Fuller Russell, B.C.L., Rector of Greenhithe, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 24th inst., at Ivybridge, Louisa, the wife of Lieut.-General Gascoigne, C.B., aged 63 years.

On the 17th inst., at 10, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, Maria Jane, daughter of the Hon. J. B. Clarke, of Cape Breton, and widow of Vice-Admiral the Hon. H. D. Byng, in the 80th year of her age. Colonial papers, please copy.

On the 7th inst., at Prince's Park, Liverpool, after a few days' illness, J. W. S. May, Esq., K.N.L., for several years Consul of the Netherlands at that port, in his 69th year.

On the 21st inst., at Ashburton House, Ryde, Margaret M. D. Freer, widow of the late N. Freer, Esq., of Montreal, Canada, aged 70.

On the 25th inst., Mary Ann, the wife of Francis George Lane, of 4, Amhurst Villas, Amhurst-road, Hackney Downs, and of the Stock Exchange, London, in her 37th year. Friends will please accept of this intimation.

On the 8th inst., at Montreal, Canada, Martha Anne, wife of the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., C.B., and daughter of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Ligoniel, near Belfast, Ireland, aged 70.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

SUNDAY, MAY 31.

Trinity Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., uncertain; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. W. D. MacLagan, Rector of Newington.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Prebendary Irons; 7 p.m., the Rev. F. W. Farrar, Master of Marlborough College.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. James Moorhouse, Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., uncertain, through Dr. Vaughan's illness.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

tate apartments of Windsor Castle reopened.
Meeting of Parliament, after adjournment.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Wilms' Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Lecture at St. James's Palace.
Royal Geographical Society, at the University of London, 8.30 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on Oceanic Circulation).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Seckling on Modern Systems of Generating Steam).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. H. Eagles on Vaulting).
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Hospital Saturday Fund, meeting at Quebec Institute, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

Epsom Summer Meeting.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Musical Wind Instruments).
Musical Union, 8.30 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Sculptors of England, anniversary, 7 p.m.
London Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Society for Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Papers by Professor Wright, M. Le Page Renouf, Mr. J. Bonomi, Dr. Birch, and Mr. H. Fox Talbot).
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3.

Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865.
Epsom Races, Derby Day.
Royal Agricultural Society, noon.
Announced Banquet of the Mayors of Great Britain and Ireland, at the Mansion House.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Charlton Lane on Rhetoric).
Amateur Mechanical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 8.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4.

Corpus Christi.
St. Paul's Cathedral, anniversary meeting of charity children, doors open at 10 a.m. (the Lord Bishop of Carlisle).
Royal Horticultural Society, great summer show, 1 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. N. Story Maskelyne on Crystals).
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Society, election of Fellows, 4 p.m.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Masters on the Restiacea of Taunberg's Herbarium; papers by Mr. J. Miers and Mr. F. Currey).
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. H. Adrien on Dendritic Spots; papers by Messrs. G. J. Resch, M. Muir, G. S. Johnson, Dr. W. J. Russell, S. H. West, and others).
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Browning, the secretary, on the Art-Treasures of Italy).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. (election of Fellows).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).

FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

Epsom Races, the Oaks.
Royal Horticultural Society, great summer show, second day, 10 a.m.
Christian Evidence Society, Willis's Rooms, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of London in the chair).
Royal Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley's lecture).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Sanderson on the Plant Venus's Fly-Trap, *Dionaea Muscipula*).
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.
Philosophical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. E. Brandeth on Sources of Mythology).
King's College Athletic Sports, Lillie-bridge.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).

SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Planetary System).
Institute of Actuaries, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (the Very Rev. Dean Cowie on Geometry).
The Polo Ground, Hurlingham, to be opened by the Prince of Wales.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Reserved
Seats may be secured from a Numbered Plan, at the Office, Bedford-street, Islington, at Ten Shillings and Five Shillings each. The Show opens SATURDAY, JUNE 6, closes FRIDAY, 12.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL.—SATURDAY,
JUNE 6.—Admission, Half a Crown.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, MONDAY,
JUNE 8. Admission, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, MONDAY,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Doors Open at Ten o'clock a.m. Admission, One Shilling.

HORSE SHOW.—JUDGING.—Saturday, Hunters,
Readers, Trotters, and Hacks. Monday—Single Harness, Pairs, Tandems, and Four-in-hands.

HORSE SHOW.—Seats to view the Leaping and Parades
of Prize Horses, &c., at One Shilling, Half a Crown, Five Shillings, and Ten Shillings. Admission—Saturday, Half a Crown; other five days, One Shilling.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,
AGES AGO, A DAY IN TOWN, and HE'S COMING! New Second Part by F. C. Burrand; Music by German Reed. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s, 2s, 3s, and 5s.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 84 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Force.	Direction.			
May 20	30.165	48.3	37.5	70	5	33.7	59.3	ENE. E.			390	0.00
21	30.169	53.3	43.1	71	7	41.9	63.0	ENE. E.			440	0.00
22	29.556	59.7	49.3	72	10	49.4	71.9	ENE. WNW. NNE.			141	1.85
23	29.459	64.3	52.1	93	10	51.3	62.3	NNE. WNW.			118	0.00
24	29.522	60.1	50.5	72	5	53.3	70.4	W. SW. WSW.			115	0.00
25	29.787	55.6	51.3	37	3	50.3	72.3	WSW. ENE.			155	2.40
26	29.948	57.6	46.8	69	7	48.4	66.7	ENE. NE.			104	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.202	29.952	29.592	29.476	29.533	29.733	29.833
Temperature of Air	..	52.3	57.1	61.3	54.7	61.3	66.0	61.7
Temperature of Evaporation	..	..	45.9	51.3	55.9	52.9	58.3	59.0
Direction of Wind	..	..	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	ENE.	SW.	ENE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 50	2 9	2 25	2 45	3 0	3 20	3 33
3 37	4 17	4 38	5 0	5 15	5 25	5 50
6 13						

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening at
Eight, MONT BLANC, with all its brilliant scenery and picturesque effects—Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Chippendale, Jerold, Buckstone, Jun., Rogers, Clark; Messdames Chippendale, Jerold. Preceded by GOOD FOR NOTHING. Concluding with TURNING THE TABLES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SATURDAY, MAY 30.—The
BENEFIT of Miss ISABELLA BATEMAN.—By request, the very successful Drama PHILIP will be performed, with Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. John Clayton, Miss Virginia Francis, and Miss Isabella Bateman. After the Drama Mr. Henry Irving will recite (for the first time) a Descriptive Poem, by Edwin Atherstone, entitled "The Last Days of Herclutium."
Monday, June 1, and Every Evening, at 8.15, the Historical Play of CHARLES THE FIRST—Charles the First, Mr. Henry Irving; Cromwell, Mr. John Clayton; Huntley, Mr. J. Carter; Murray, Mr. R. E. Conway; Ireton, Mr. Beresford; Lady Eleanore, Miss G. Pauncefoot; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabella Bateman. Preceded, at 7.30, with THE DUMB BELLE. Conclude with A REGULAR FIX—Mr. John Clayton. Box Office open Ten till Five.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.
Spiders and Ponds, Sole Proprietors.—Every Evening, at 8, A HOUSEHOLD FAIRY; at 8.30, AN AMERICAN LADY, Original Comedy, by Henry J. Byron. To conclude with, at 10.15, NORMANDY PIPPINS. No fees for Booking. Box-Office open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
Mr. and Mrs. Billington and Miss Ellen Meyrick in the dramas of ROUGH AND READY and SMOKE every Evening, for Six Nights only, supported by a full and efficient Company.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—LE CHŒUR DES CUISINIERS.
An entirely new and original musical bouffonade, never before heard in this country in English, will be performed by the magnificent choir of the MOORE and BURKES MINSTRELS. Every Night at Eight: every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at Three and Eight, until further notice. Gallery, 1s.; Area, 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; Fautouls, 5s.; Private Boxes, 4l. 11s. 6d. and 4l. 12s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and
BURKES MINSTRELS' New Programme, having been crowned with signal success, will be repeated Every Night, at Eight; every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

THE FIFTH TRIENNIAL HANDEL FESTIVAL at
the CRYSTAL PALACE, JUNE 19, 22, 24, and 25.
FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS.

Solo Vocalists—Mdlle. Titens, Madame Sinico, Madame Otto-Alvseben, and Madame Lemme-Scherrington; Madame Trebelli-Bettini and Madame Patey; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Vernon Rigby; Signor Foli, Signor Agnelli, and Mr. Santley.

Conductor—Sir MICHAEL COSTA.
The Musical Arrangements under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

The subscription for both sets of tickets (i.e., entitling to the same seat for each of the three days of the Festival) and single tickets is open daily. Prices of sets, including admission—

Central Area, Three Guineas and Two and a Half Guineas; Galleries, Two and a Half Guineas and One Guinea.
Single Tickets.—Central Area and Balconies, 25s. and One Guinea; Galleries, One Guinea and 10s.

Rehearsal Tickets.—Admission, 5s. (if purchased before the day); Central Area and Gallery (unreserved seats), Half a Guinea and 5s.
Offices—Crystal Palace and No. 2, Exeter Hall.

The Handel Festival Pamphlet, containing full particulars of prices of admission and reserved seats, railway arrangements, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application at the offices, as above.

MUSICAL UNION.—PAPINI, for the last time this
season, with JAEHL, on TUESDAY, JUNE 2.—Quartet in D, Haydn; Trio in B-flat, Schubert; Quartet, op. 130, posth., in B-flat, Beethoven; solos by Signor Papini and Jael. Single admissions, 7s. 6d., to be had of Gramer, Lucas, and Austin, at St. James's Hall.

MADAME ANNETTE ESSIPOFF.—Mr. George Dolby
begs to announce that Madame Annette Essiuff will give a SECOND PIANO-FORTE RECITAL at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 13, to commence at three o'clock precisely. Solo Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; the usual Music Warehouse and Libraries; Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street; and at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

THE QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY.—A Collection
of TWENTY PORTRAITS, including those of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at DICKINSON'S, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by Address Card.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall, S.W.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The SEVENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL.—Fourth AUTUMN
EXHIBITION of PICTURES.—The Annual Exhibition will be OPENED on MONDAY, SEPT. 7. Last Day for Receiving Pictures, Wednesday, Aug. 12. Intending Contributors may obtain Copies of the Regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street, Liverpool.
Liverpool, May, 1874. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine,
Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including the whole of Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874. NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, the DREAM OF PILATE'S
WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING
THE PRETORIUM," with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyr," "Francis and His Friends," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MR. DESANGES' GREAT PICTURE of
SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND THE BLACK WATCH FIGHTING IN THE FOREST OF ASH ANTEE. Also, Large Collection of Ashantee Curiosities. WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET. Open from Ten till Four. Admission, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

The Whitsun holidays for the current year have passed away. Virtually they may be said to have begun on Saturday about noon, and to have come to an end on Wednesday about midnight. Not that more than a minority—perhaps a comparatively small minority—of the English people were able to appropriate to their relaxation and pleasure the whole of that interval,

although unquestionably a large number realised the privilege; and a most enjoyable privilege it must have been, with one exception, which we shall presently note. The weather smiled upon the holiday-makers. For the most part it has been dry, genial, summery, sunshiny, just such as excursionists into the country might have chosen if the choice had been left to them. There was, however, as we have said, an exception. It lasted but a few hours, but in the memories of countless multitudes it left a black mark which will not soon be effaced. Those few hours fell on Whit Monday, the Bank Holiday—the holiday of holidays—a day to which thousands upon thousands of metropolitan folk (not to mention those of the provinces) look forward with yearning anticipation for many weeks beforehand, and with the view of making the best of which they abridge the supply of their customary wants that they may possess the wherewithal to do the honours of the occasion. Whit Monday dawned upon London and its neighbourhood in beautiful promise. The two preceding days had been all that could be desired, and if on Monday morning a lingering haze tempered the brightness of the sun, it only confirmed the general expectation that as the hours wore on the atmosphere would be clear. And to some extent the expectation was fulfilled, so that in the early forenoon the poetically disposed might have quoted to each other the lines of Byron—

Lightly and brightly breaks away
The morning from her kerchief grey,
As the noon will look on a sultry day.

Alas! weather-wise experience was in this instance sadly at fault. The glistening augury turned out to be but a trick of the climate; it was but "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare." It tempted people to forego all precautions against a possible change. They donned their smartest clothes. They wore without anxiety their most lustrous silks and ribbons. They left their umbrellas at home—the only proper place, we once heard a stage-coachman say, in which umbrellas should be left, because there they are safe and harmless. And so, fresh, joyous, and eagerly expectant, myriads upon myriads of the inhabitants of that vast area of brick and mortar which we regard as the Emporium of the World, swarmed from all its outlets, by road, by rail, by river, into "the open," to settle down, as preference might decide, upon one or other of those rural spots dedicated to gaiety, relaxation, and refreshment. A sudden change came o'er the spirit of the scene. The noontide belied the morning. Blackness very speedily overspread the firmament. There was a hush of the elements, ominous of the turbulence that quickly followed it. Vivid lightning, succeeded by stupendous bursts of thunder, and accompanied by a tropical down-pour of rain, scared the pleasure-seekers in the very heart of their holiday, drove them helter-skelter to take refuge where best they could from the storm, spoiled their finery, put an end to their games, damped their jokes, and, in too many instances, sent them homeward dripping to the skin. Here and there still more melancholy results ensued. But about six o'clock the rain held up, and there were not a few who did their very best to compensate themselves during the remaining hours of the day for the bitter disappointment which had robbed them of all possibility of enjoying its best hours.

Notwithstanding this contretemps, which, in the time at which and the neighbourhood in which it occurred, was as unlucky as it could well be, the industry of the people has abundant reason to be grateful to Sir John Lubbock for the boon which he persuaded Parliament to extend to it. Four holidays in the course of the year, recognised and sanctioned by law, and all but universally adopted, in England at least, can hardly be looked upon as an excess of relaxation to the bulk of our labouring classes. In the course of time, however, they will probably be found sufficient largely and beneficially to modify the taste, perhaps even to mollify the manners, of the millions who earn their subsistence by the work of their hands. It is no paradox to say that idleness has its triumphs, as labour has—interpreting the term "idleness," however, as signifying abstinence from work. The time is not far back, and will live in the memory of the present generation, when few seemed to regard amusement as one of the necessities of life. Save for the one day in seven, and for Good Friday and Christmas Day, it did not seem to occur to even thoughtful people that an otherwise unbroken continuity of employment, whether physical or intellectual, was a trespass upon the law of Nature, which could not be habitually ventured upon with impunity. Opinion has undergone a very salutary change with regard to this matter—a change, however, which it were well not to press beyond rational bounds. General observation, corroborated by police reports, recognises already, or at any rate fancies, that since greater facilities for recreation have been provided for the poor there has been an appreciable improvement in the temper and mode of the people in extracting from them a brief enjoyment. No doubt holidays continue to be abused by too large a proportion of the industrial classes, in excess of sensual gratification, but to a majority, it may be hoped—a majority which every year increases—a holiday now means an excursion into the country, a trip with wives and little ones, or perhaps with neighbours, into the green fields, or open heaths, or forest remnants, that surround the metropolis. Custom and habit are beginning

to confirm a relish for the higher and more innocent pleasures which fresh air and the charms of natural scenery are sure after awhile to excite. At any rate, the tendency is from lower to higher, from what is grovelling and debasing to what is calculated to elevate and refine the mind. We look back upon the Whitsun holidays of this year (barring the thunderstorm of Monday last) with a sense of gratitude; and we derive from the mode in which they were commonly spent fresh sustenance for hope. May the "Bank Holiday" of autumn next out-shine, in a literal as well as a moral sense, that of Monday last!

We have confined our observations to the social aspects of the topic before us. We see no need for permitting political questions to thrust themselves into our consideration of the subject before us. They have ordinarily the lion's share of public attention and excitement; and it is not often that they ask anybody's leave to push themselves into notice. This year, however, the Whitsuntide season exhibits to our countrymen nothing very tempting in the way of political movement. At home, we have the quietude of repose, which it was said—and said, perhaps, justly—the country bargained for at the last general election. Abroad, nothing has happened during the week calculated to arrest thought or to awaken anxiety. Our patrician legislators and our Parliamentary representatives have been able to enjoy, we trust, an untroubled recess. Nature and art have opened their precious things to the inspection of those who take delight in them. The legislators of the land have no very heavy engagements in prospect, and to them Whitsun week, however welcome, will not, we apprehend, have brought that timely relief from wearisome toil which made it so pleasant in years gone by. Perhaps it will not be considered out of place if we express a wish that Whitsuntide next year may be able to look back upon a larger amount of public work achieved, as the surest enhancement of the recreation it will bring with it.

THE COURT.

The Queen attained her fifty-fifth year on Whit Sunday, when her Majesty received the joyful intelligence of the birth of her twenty-second grandchild, Princess Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt (Princess Alice of England) having given birth to a daughter the same day. Both the Princess and the infant are doing well.

The Queen's birthday was also signalled by the elevation of Prince Arthur to the Peerage, under the titles of Earl of Sussex and Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

The Crathie choir serenaded her Majesty on Monday morning at Balmoral, and the Queen gave a ball on Wednesday, at the castle, to the tenantry and others on the Royal estates in the Highlands, in celebration of her birthday. The customary honours on this auspicious event were duly observed in the United Kingdom.

The formal celebration is appointed for to-day (Saturday), when the trooping of the colours at the Horse Guards, the grand military displays at the chief military stations, and various parades and inspections of volunteers, the firing of salutes, the Ministerial banquets, and the illuminations in the metropolis usual on the occasion will take place.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales attended Divine service, performed at the castle on Whit Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie. Viscount Torrington dined with her Majesty, he having just returned from Flushing, whither he had accompanied the Emperor of Russia.

The Queen has taken her usual daily out-of-door exercise, and has visited various dependants upon the Royal demesne, although rain has fallen heavily on Deeside.

The death of M. Van de Weyer, last Saturday, has caused her Majesty profound grief. He had been for many years one of the Queen's earnest and most valued friends.

The Queen has appointed Captain Sir John Edmund Commerell, R.N., K.C.B., to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of Colonel Lord James C. P. Murray, resigned.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, as Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, went to Gravesend on Whit Monday, where he embarked in Lord Alfred Paget's steam-yacht Cecil, and witnessed the cutter-match, which was sailed between Gravesend and the Nore. His Royal Highness, with the Princess, was present, on Wednesday, at a cricket-match played between the Household Brigade and the Sevenoaks Vine Club, at Prince's Ground. Their Royal Highnesses have been also present at a garden party given by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill; and at a dance given by Lady Alfred Paget. The Prince and Princess have dined with the Duke and Duchess of Manchester; and have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and the Princess's Theatre. His Royal Highness has also dined with Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave.

The Prince, as a Master of the Bench, will dine in the hall of the Middle Temple, on "Grand Day," June 11.

The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded the Hon. Mrs. Stonor as Lady in Waiting to the Princess.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at a banquet and concert given by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster on Tuesday at Grosvenor House; and also at the dinner and reception given on Saturday by the Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury. The Duke and Duchess went to Her Majesty's Opera on Monday evening.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein attained her twenty-eighth year on Monday last.

Princess Stourdza has arrived at the Alexandra Hotel from Paris.

Prince Troubetskoy has left the Alexandra Hotel for Paris.

Entertainments have been given by the Turkish Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador and Ambassadors, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl and Countess of Lovelace, and Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton.

The marriage of Mlle. Kalouka Musurus, the third daughter of his Excellency Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, with Prince Gregoire Bassaraba de Brancovan was solemnised on Thursday morning, at the Turkish Embassy in Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Mr. Popoff, the chaplain of the

Russian chapel in Welbeck-street, according to the rites of the Greek Church. There was a large and aristocratic assemblage to witness the ceremony, and the diplomatic circle was represented by many Ambassadors and secretaries of Legations.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal now amounts to more than £110,000.

Captain W. H. R. Skey, of the 38th Regiment, has been appointed macebearer to the Corporation of London.

The Bank directors, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, reduced the rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The umbrella taken at Coomassie was received from Windsor Castle, on Monday, at the South Kensington Museum, and is now exhibited there by command of her Majesty.

Earl Granville has accepted the presidency of the City Liberal Club. The list of members already elected—about 700 in number—includes a great many influential names.

The annual banquet at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Judges has been fixed for June 10, and that to the Archbishops and Bishops for the 17th.

The annual meeting of the Royal Dramatic College was held, on Wednesday, at the Adelphi Theatre—Mr. B. Webster in the chair. The report showed a balance at the bankers of £900.

The festival of the London Orphan Asylum, Watford, which was to have been held on Thursday, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been unavoidably postponed.

There is now on view at Messrs. F. and C. Osler's, 45, Oxford-street, a remarkable crystal glass fountain which is about to be sent to India for the Maharajah of Puttiala, by whom it has been purchased.

At the ninth annual meeting of the supporters of the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants the year's receipts were reported to amount to nearly £4000. The expenditure had been £3674, leaving a considerable balance to carry forward.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School took place, on Wednesday afternoon, before a crowded audience. The prizes were delivered by Professor Rolleston, M.D., who took occasion to make a few remarks respecting the present mode of teaching the medical profession.

A dinner was given, on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, to Commander Sir J. Glover, G.C.M.G., by the commissioned officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, in celebration of his recent achievements in the campaign against the King of Ashantee. Vice-Admiral Sir H. Yelverton presided.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute held on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester, Mr. T. Young read a paper on "New Zealand—Past, Present, and Future," in which the resources and productions of the colony were detailed.

The first meet for the season of the Four-in-Hand Club took place, on Wednesday, at the Magazine, in Hyde Park. There were twenty-three teams in all. The Duke of Beaufort, the president of the club, led off the procession. A large company was present, both in carriages and on foot.

The total number of paupers in receipt of relief in London during the third week of May was 96,775, against 104,532 in the corresponding week of last year. Of these, 62,618 were relieved out of doors and 34,175 in the workhouses. The vagrants relieved in the metropolis on the last day of the week numbered 640—namely, 438 men, 164 women, and 38 children.

The sixty-third anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Yorkshire Society was celebrated, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Houghton. The object of the institution is to clothe and educate boys of Yorkshire extraction whose parents have been reduced by misfortune. The subscriptions amounted to about £400.

Captain Maude, R.N., took the chair at the Shipwrecked Mariners' Benevolent Society's thirty-fifth annual meeting, yesterday week, in place of the Duke of Marlborough. Various resolutions were moved by the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord E. Lennox, Admirals Duncombe, Buckle, and Sir William Hall, and others, and were carried unanimously.

Mr. Peek's gift of £500 for the encouragement of religious teaching has occupied another sitting of the London School Board. A series of amendments were divided upon, and successively rejected; others lapsed through the absence of the movers. At the final division the motion for accepting the gift was carried by twenty votes against five.

The annual dinner of the friends and supporters of the Newspaper Press Fund (established to administer assistance to professional journalists, their widows, and orphans, in circumstances of distress and adversity) will take place at Willis's Rooms to-day (Saturday)—the Duke of Somerset, K.G., in the chair. Several distinguished singers have promised to take part in the concert, presided over by Sir Julius Benedict.

On the question of temperance legislation Mr. John Bright spoke his views at the yearly meeting, yesterday week, of the Society of Friends. The right hon. gentleman candidly avowed his difference of opinion from many Friends on this important subject, and declared a belief that if such laws were passed as they desired London would be in a state of revolt. At the same time, he advocated a dissemination of abstinence principles, as a benefit the advantage of which no words could describe.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster a public meeting was held, last week, at the house of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, in aid of the Training School for Cookery at South Kensington. The Hon. Leveson-Gower, M.P., Lord Barrington, Earl Granville, Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., and others having spoken very despondently of English cooking, resolutions were passed with a view to bringing about a national improvement in this important matter.

The metropolitan clergy and other ministers of religion have again come forward to offer their ready co-operation in the Hospital Sunday Fund movement. The day fixed for the collection is June 14. The Lord Mayor receives contributions towards this fund, and all those interested in the movement, but unable to make their donations on the day, are requested to send their subscriptions to the Mansion House, addressed to Mr. Henry N. Custance, the secretary to the fund, who will furnish every information on the subject.

The foundation-stone of the Church of St. Mary, Elinburgh, was laid on Thursday week, with religious ceremonies, by the Duke of Buccleuch, supported by a number of noblemen, prelates, and clergymen. St. Mary's Cathedral, which is to be raised from the funds left by the late Misses Walker, of Coates and Drumsliugh, is to be built from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, in the Early Pointed style of architecture, at a cost, exclusive of the western towers, chapter-house, organ, bells, and other fittings, of £87,830.

KERGUELEN LAND.

The four years' service of H.M.S. Challenger, with a party of scientific men, employed by her Majesty's Government in exploring the depths of the great southern oceans, their currents, tides, and temperature, their atmospheric conditions, and their vegetation and animal life, is still watched by us with great interest. Kerguelen Land, a lonely group of islands between the Indian and the Antarctic Oceans, equally distant from the southernmost points of Africa and Australia, is the subject of our Illustrations. A correspondent on board the Challenger writes as follows:—

"We arrived at Kerguelen (lat. 49 S., long. 70 E.) on Jan. 7, and remained more than three weeks, exploring its shores and inlets, to ascertain the position where the finest weather may be expected, at which to establish an observatory for the astronomers to observe the transit of Venus in December next. As we could have obtained observations on twelve days out of the twenty-five of our stay, the astronomers will have a reasonable chance of fulfilling their mission, and, were it not for the long sea voyage, of spending a very pleasant time. The weather here now, in summer, may be compared with that of an English autumn, and the winds with those of an English winter."

"We found three American schooners and a barque fishing for whales and hunting sea-elephants on the coasts of this and the neighbouring Heard Islands. The only published accounts of Kerguelen are contained in Cook's and Ross's voyages; and the chart is vague, except in the delineation of the east side of the island, which is much cut up by fiords, forming a chain of magnificent harbours. From the information gleaned by the Challenger, it appears that the west coast is very similar. About the centre of the island the bays extend so deeply into the interior from the south and west coasts that it is customary to haul boats across the dividing isthmus. We experienced the finest weather in the neighbourhood of Royal Sound, the deepest bay in the south coast. Its scenery is magnificent and lovely; with a labyrinth of innumerable islets interspersed over upwards of twenty miles of nearly land-locked waters. They are sheltered on the south by the Wyville Thomson range, a fine volcanic peak 3160 ft. high, rising as an enormous cone in the midst of a surrounding circle of sugar-loaf peaks, each dwarfed only by the parent mountain; on the west by Mount Tizard and the towering snow-clad peak of Mount Ross, rising 6200 ft. in one continuous slope from the sea, giving birth to numerous glaciers in its lower valleys; and on the north by the Crozier range, 3250 ft. high. This was well and appropriately named by Cook the Royal Sound. He was always happy in his nomenclature of newly-discovered land, and probably, when he called it 'Royal,' as being situated between the capes he named after the King and the Prince of Wales, he saw the fitness of the name in another sense."

"The island is ninety miles long by sixty broad—about the size of Corsica or Wales—and is situated in about the same corresponding latitude as the latter, the one in the northern, the other in the southern hemisphere. It certainly does not enjoy the same temperature; as, although we were there in the middle of summer, the thermometer seldom registered above 42 deg., which was sufficiently cold to be felt very keenly on the hill sides."

"Great numbers of ducks were shot, but no animals were seen. The sealers have killed everything off but the penguin and sea birds. If rabbits were once introduced they would thrive well on the cabbage plant, which grows wild all over the island. Three goats were landed in hopes of introducing them. Dr. Hooker, who visited the island with Ross in 1859, made such a perfect botanical collection that we have been unable to add much to it."

"The island was first called 'the Island of Desolation,' and is known by that name to the sealers. But so far as we were concerned it was very inappropriate. During our short stay we enjoyed ourselves greatly. There was a great sameness in the general appearance of the land; but the luxuriant green carpet of moss and cabbage plant, extending some 500 ft. up the hill sides, through which numerous cascades descending from the small sheltered patches of snow left from the winter on the rocky hill-tops force their way, forms a unique landscape."

"On our second attempt, having been at first driven back by a westerly gale, we succeeded in rounding Cape George, the southernmost point seen by Cook, and fixing the south cape of the island, which has been named Cape Challenger."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

At a field-day of metropolitan volunteer corps, held in Regent's Park, last Saturday, about 1800 men mustered, under the command of Colonel Bruce. They were put through a prolonged series of movements.

On the invitation of Earl Cowper, who has on several occasions invited the metropolitan volunteers to join the Hertfordshire men, a field-day was, on Monday, held at his Lordship's beautiful seat, Panshanger Park, which, but for the heavy downpour of rain which fell during the proceedings, would have been interesting. The Queen's (Westminster) proceeded, on Monday, to Cliveden by special train from Paddington, and took part in a field-day. Some of the London artillery corps went to Sheerness, and a large number of riflemen were engaged at the rifle-ranges round London in fulfilling the Government requirements of musketry practice.

Increased success has this year attended the great All-England rifle-meeting at Brighton. Crack shots from nearly every county in England and Wales, and many from the sister kingdoms, joined in the competition. The two days' shooting was concluded on Saturday, and the final prizes were announced.

To-day (Saturday) the official brigade field-day of the St. George's, Victorias, and other corps will be held in Hyde Park; and Colonel Lane Fox, commanding the 48th Brigade Depot, will hold a field-day of Surrey volunteers at Wimbledon.

The metropolitan rifle contest for £750, including £535 open to all comers, was brought to a close on Thursday week, at the Scrubs ranges, when the principal results of the contest, which has attracted many of the best shots of the country, were announced. In the first match for all-comers Corporal Mullineaux, of the 40th Lancashire, topped the score of a London Rifle Brigade man (Private Munn) by one point, and took the first prize of £20 with 53 points—splendid shooting at 200, 300, and 600 yards, five shots. With one point less, Privates Munn and Lawford, of Harrow, took the second and third prizes of £12 10s. In the same series fifty-seven other prizes were awarded for scores ranging from 51 to 45. In the second all-comers' match, at the same range and for a similar amount (£200), Private Webber, of the Queen's, took the first prize of £20 with a score of 50; Private Lewis, of Brecon, and Private Vincent, of the Artists' Corps, being second and third with 49, and receiving £12 10s. each. The other winning scores ranged from 48 to 41.

THE OCEAN DEPTH EXPLORING VOYAGE.



H.M.S. CHALLENGER AT ANCHOR IN ROYAL SOUND, KERGUELEN LAND.



GRAVE ISLAND, ROYAL SOUND, KERGUELEN LAND.



NATIVE SHOP IN BAZAAR-STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE BAZAAR AT CALCUTTA.

A newly-published volume, "Letters from India and Kashmir," of which we shall presently say more, contains, at page 96, the following passage of lively and familiar description:—

"The native bazaars of Calcutta are narrow, crowded, and tortuous. Your conveyance soon comes to a stand, and is surrounded by a deafening crowd. 'Sahib! salam, Sahib!' His hands are pressed together, and he looks at you with a grimace intended to express abject entreaty. 'Fine dressing-gown, handkerchief, Cashmere cap, Sahib! Please, honour Sahib, come see my shop! Very beautiful! most cheap! Bombay boxes, pine-apple, dress!'

"Sahib," here breaks in another dealer, "that man dam liar. You no trust him. He got no shop; he poor broker. Come, Sahib, my shop alongside; everything what you like—what you want, Sahib, price you like. China crape, ivory chessmen, backgammon, handkerchiefs!"

"Sahib," solemnly remonstrates an older impostor, "these men all rogues; they great big cheats, Sahib, good Sahib! Oh, Sahib! one moment, Sahib! See my goods, Sahib! Only look; buy some other day; only look, Sahib!"

"But the crowd or stoppage having given way, you manage to get rid of this importunate band, after vainly repeated attempts to assure them that you want none of the articles they thrust upon you.

"If, however, you are tempted into one of these shops, a chair will be brought, covered for you with a white sheet, and then sweetmeats offered. It is a small place, not more than 10 ft. wide by perhaps 30 ft. deep; but in the back rooms an endless stock is concealed. As the dealers usually accept about one third of the 'ask price,' imagine the haggling necessary to arrive at something like the real value. An unusually candid one will answer your query of 'Fifty rupees; is that the lowest price?' with 'No, Sahib; that ask price. Lowest price forty-five rupees.' 'Too dear,' you say. 'Not too dear, Sahib; make offer, Sahib.' 'Give you twenty rupees.' Without stating the explanations that are sure to ensue, or the vows that the article is worth double the money, the encounter will end in his accepting your offer, and begging you to take as many more as possible at the same price.

"All this goes on during the heat of the day; for the shops are closed, in the morning and evening, with heavy padlocks and chains at the bottom joining the door on both sides to the door frame. The native bazaar, in close proximity to the European quarter, extends a great distance; and the narrow streets, of most squalid houses as a rule, barely allow two vehicles to pass."

Now, the subject of our Illustration, "A Shop in the Native Bazaar at Calcutta," does not much resemble this scene of bewildering bustle and profuse display of various merchandise to compete for the custom of the English Sahib. It is simply a view of those humbler stalls, perhaps in the same bazaar, where the few articles of domestic need for the poorer classes of the Bengalee people are offered for sale. But the spirit of retail trade is the same all over the world, be its object the gain of rupees or pounds and shillings; of annas and pice, of dollars, francs, or pence. It is one thing, however, when the rich come to buy what they do not really want; another thing when the poor come to buy what they do.

Having borrowed the foregoing sample of "Letters from India and Kashmir," we have to state that the publishers of this book are Messrs. George Bell and Sons; but the author's name does not appear on the titlepage. He is a keen observer, and reflects with much good sense and good humour upon whatever he sees. Some appropriate reading of history, too, has informed him of the associations of places he has visited with events of the past. His notions of ethnology, indeed, are peculiar, as he is bent on proving that the Indians of Hindostan are a kindred race to the Red Indians of North America. But some authors have declared the latter to be no other than the lost tribes of Israel, and it is a topic free to any range of conjecture. The route pursued in 1870 by the present writer—whose writing, indeed, was done at the time in private letters to his father, now collected and enlarged for the public—was by the Red Sea to Bombay, thence to Ceylon, but crossing Southern India from Calicut over the Neilgherry Hills; again, from Ceylon to Madras, and from Madras to Calcutta, by sea; after this, to Agra and Delhi, whence he repaired to the Himalaya health-station of Simla. The Punjab and Kashmir, or Cashmere as we used to spell it, occupy a hundred pages. This is not the least interesting part of the book; and though many tourists or residents have told us a great deal about Umritsir and Lahore; also, of Srinuggur, amidst its lakes and rivers, with surrounding mountains, and of the ruined temple of Martand, we find here much that rewards contemplation, from fresh points of view. The descriptive notices are furnished with an excellent accompaniment in the numerous engravings, drawn by Mr. H. R. Robertson, mostly from the author's own sketches, and engraved by Mr. W. J. Palmer. There are twenty or thirty page engravings, and above one hundred of smaller size. One of the former class we should think ought to be especially attractive to the lady reader's eye. It is a landscape view from the topmost peak of the Tukht-i-Suliman, where is perched the venerable temple of Shunkur Charah, 2000 years old. In the vast low plain beneath this summit, among the frontier mountains of the Punjab, is seen the winding course of Jhelum, whose symmetrical curves are said to have suggested the graceful ornamental pattern of Cashmere shawls. We could point to several of Mr. Robertson's illustrations to this volume as worthy of their interesting subjects; the printing and paper, too, are of superior quality, and there is more than average merit in the whole publication.

The Corporation of Dublin, on Wednesday, discussed the main drainage of the city, and resolved not to take any further action in it until the city engineer and Sir J. W. Bazalgette shall have furnished revised estimates of the cost.

Though the entries were rather short of last year, the Devon County Agricultural Show had a very successful opening, on Wednesday, at Barnstaple. The attendance throughout the day was large, and the stock shown of superior merit.

A committee of members of the Congregational Church has been appointed to obtain an additional £31,000, by which to raise the loan fund of the English Chapel Building Society to £50,000. Mr. John Crossley, M.P., is the treasurer.

Notwithstanding the stoppage of the lock-out in Leicestershire, there are said to be more men on the union funds than ever, as the lock-out steadily extends in other directions. The remittance from Leamington for union pay in the eastern counties amounted last week to £900. At a meeting of the West Suffolk Farmers' Association, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday, the president reported the result of interviews with Mr. Morley, M.P., and Mr. Dixon, M.P., with a view to the settlement of the existing dispute between the farmers and the labourers in that county. The executive committee recommended the adoption of Mr. Morley's proposal, and the chairman strongly urged its acceptance; but the meeting, after a discussion of some length, postponed its decision.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 23.

The crisis is at length over, and a new Ministry has at last been formed. The nominal Premier is General de Cissey, M. Thiers's Minister of War, who exercises the functions of Vice-President of the Council and Minister of War in the present Cabinet, but the real leader of the new Government is undoubtedly Duc Decazes, who retains the portfolio for Foreign Affairs, which he held under the Duc de Broglie. Two other members of the former Ministry are included in the present one—M. Magne, now (as before) Minister of Finance, and M. de Fourton, who has exchanged the portfolio of Public Instruction for that of the Interior. M. Caillaux, a civil engineer, becomes Minister of Public Works; M. Grivart, an advocate from Rennes, holds the Ministry of Commerce; M. Tailhand, a provincial magistrate, is appointed Keeper of the Seals; while the Ministry of Marine is given to Admiral de Montaignac, a comparatively unknown naval officer; and that of Public Instruction to the Vicomte de Carmont, a Jesuitist protégé of Bishop Doupanloup and M. de Falloux. Numerous rumours are in circulation in reference to the programme of the new Government; but nothing is yet known for certain, the current opinion being that it will jog on without meddling with constitutional questions.

Public attention has been directed during the last few days upon the election which took place last Sunday in the department of the Nièvre for the seat vacated by General Ducrot a few months ago. The contest, which was extremely animated, resulted in a Bonapartist victory, the votes being divided as follow:—M. Philippe de Bourgoing (Bonapartist), 37,599; M. Gudin (Republican), 32,157; M. de Pazzis (Legitimist), 4527. M. de Bourgoing, the successful candidate, was formerly one of Napoleon III.'s equerries. The Imperialists are naturally very jubilant over their success and the Republicans somewhat downcast, the two previous elections in that department having proved favourable to their cause. The Legitimists allude with great bitterness to the small number of votes obtained by their candidate, and remark that whenever a partisan of the Republic fails to secure the seat it is a Bonapartist, and not a protégé of their own, who proves successful. They find the result the more annoying, as General Ducrot, the former deputy, was a staunch partisan of Henri V.

M. Thiers received a deputation from the Gironde on Sunday afternoon, which furnished him with the occasion for an important speech, advocating the dissolution of the Assembly, which has produced no little sensation in Paris. He began by passing in review the principal incidents of his own administration, and, when alluding to his fall, remarked that he was overthrown because he was unwilling to favour Monarchical intrigues, since when the majority had shown that they were incapable of establishing the régime which they reproached him with not having restored. He affirmed once more his conviction that the Republican form of government was alone suited to France, and warmly advocated a dissolution, remarking that the more the Assembly retarded this "acte de raison" the less moderate and less conservative the elections for the new legislative body would be.

Count d'Alton Shee, peer of France under Louis Philippe, and a warm partisan of Ledru Rollin after the revolution of 1848, died in Paris a few days ago. He was buried on Monday last, without any religious rites, the hearse being followed by a large number of Republican deputies and journalists. M. Gambetta made a short speech over the grave, in which he alluded to the shameful manner in which M. d'Alton Shee had been neglected by his own party, who refused to believe in his sincerity. "The dying are prophets," he exclaimed, in conclusion; "and a few hours before he expired M. d'Alton Shee expressed his firm conviction in the definitive triumph of the Republic."

The new German Ambassador, Prince de Hohenlohe, has been received this week by Marshal MacMahon, with a considerable amount of pomp, at the Elysée Palace. The Ambassador assured the Marshal of the German Emperor's sympathy, and of his solicitude for the maintenance of peace between the two nations, to which the President rejoined by promising to do his utmost to ensure that desired result—an empty piece of parade on both sides which might have been dispensed with.

The duel between Prince Metternich and Count de Montebello took place a few days ago at St. Cloud, the sword being the weapon eventually selected. The combat lasted twenty minutes, and ended on the Count being scratched on the arm.

Marshal MacMahon was present at the Grand National Steeplechase at Autenil on Monday last, the stakes of which, £1600, were competed for in the midst of a violent thunderstorm. Sixteen horses started, and Miss Hungerford, an English mare, unexpectedly came in first, amidst the plaudits of a large number of our more speculative fellow-countrymen, attracted to Paris by the event.

ITALY.

The bill annulling unstamped and unregistered deeds was, on Sunday, rejected in the Chamber of Deputies by ballot by a majority of 166 to 165. The all-important clauses had been approved by public vote by majorities of 12 and 16. The announcement of the final vote was received with loud and prolonged applause by the Left of the Chamber. But the Ministry remains in office, notwithstanding this adverse vote. In Monday's sitting Signor Minghetti announced that the Ministry had tendered its resignation, which the King, however, refused to accept. He added that he proposed to present other financial projects to replace that on unregistered deeds, which the Chamber had rejected. He requested the Chamber to continue the discussion of the final Estimates for 1874, and the other measures required by the Administration. The House then began the debate on the final estimates of the Ministry of Marine, which were ultimately sanctioned.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate Signor Minghetti asked that the financial bills should be voted as speedily as possible, but that the bills which involve fresh expenditure should be postponed, as well as those relating to defence.

Receptions at the Vatican have been suspended in consequence of an attack of fever from which the Pope has been suffering.

SPAIN.

Skirmishes between the Carlists and the Republican troops for the possession of heights around Bilbao are frequent and of almost daily occurrence. It is thought that Estella will be the next battle-field, as the Carlists have formed intrenchments outside the town and collected twenty battalions, with several guns, for their defence. Marshal Concha has assembled three corps, numbering 26,000 men, with fifty mountain and fourteen Placencia guns, around Vittoria. Advices from the north of Spain received in Madrid announce that Don Carlos, escorted by a battalion of Navarrese troops and attended by his military council, had left Durango for Aspetia. Railway communication between Madrid and Saragossa is again obstructed by Carlists. One of their bands attacked a number of trains passing Arcos and destroyed a large quantity of

rolling stock. Another band, not alleged to be Carlists, is operating on the Valencia line at Encinil. Its special business is the plundering of goods-vans. A Barcelona telegram states that the Carlists have been defeated in Tarragona with a loss of sixty-one killed, many wounded, and their war material.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William, who during his stay at Ems was the guest of the Emperor of Russia, left at eight o'clock on Tuesday evening for Berlin. At the Potsdam railway station he was met by the two eldest sons of the Prince Imperial. The two Emperors had previously made an excursion to Nassau, and inspected the monument erected to Baron von Stein.

Both Houses of the Prussian Diet held a joint sitting, on Thursday week, at which a Royal message was read, closing the session. Three cheers were given for the King.

Herr von Mallinckrodt, the prominent leader of the Centre faction of the German Reichstag and Prussian Diet, died suddenly at Berlin on Wednesday morning.

The first Synod of Old Catholics held in Germany was opened at Bonn, on Wednesday, by Bishop Reinkens. Twenty-clergymen and fifty-seven delegates were present.

Baron Werther has accepted the post of German Ambassador at Constantinople.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A complete agreement upon all matters belonging to the category of common affairs having been arrived at by the Austrian and Hungarian Delegations, the closing sitting of the Delegations was held, at Pesth, yesterday week. Count Andrassy conveyed to them the Emperor's thanks for the patriotic zeal with which, in the present depressed state of financial affairs, they had sanctioned the necessary sums for upholding the military strength of the monarchy. President Rechbauer made a speech in which he expressed a hope that the fever paroxysm which led Europe to arm would soon cease, and nations be left once more to the peaceful struggles of civilisation.

The Hungarian Delegation gave a banquet to the Austrian Delegation. Toasts were proposed for the Delegations as ties uniting both portions of the monarchy in close friendship, and enthusiastic cheers were given for Austria and Hungary.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet passed the Loan Bill, with only one dissentient vote.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The Swedish Diet was closed yesterday week by the King in person. His Majesty in his speech mentioned with satisfaction the new law on commerce and navigation between Sweden and Norway, as well as the increased grants approved by the Diet for educational purposes. He also alluded to the new plan of army organisation which had been communicated to the Diet, and stated that the preliminary work for abolishing the land tax, which is connected with the Army Organisation Bill, would be hastened as much as possible.

AMERICA.

The Amended Civil Right Bill has passed the Senate, and the bill admitting New Mexico as a State into the Union has passed the House of Representatives.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued, the House of Commons having passed the Pacific Railway Bill unamended.

BRAZIL.

The Chambers were opened by the Emperor on the 5th inst. His Majesty, in his speech from the Throne, expressed a hope that a final treaty of peace between the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay would be amicably concluded. Referring to ecclesiastical affairs, the Emperor said the Bishops of Olinda and Para, having transgressed the constitution and the laws, must be punished; but, with the support of the Chambers, the Government would bring the conflict to a close by the exercise of moderation.

INDIA.

Last week's Viceregal telegram mentions four more deaths from starvation, raising the total number to twenty-six. A calculation is given of the quantities of grain forwarded to the famine districts since Nov. 1 last. Government and trade supplies amount to 674,000 tons. The difficulty about transport seems to have been overcome everywhere except in East Tirhoot. Any further supplies required during the rainy season can now be sent up by water. The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta telegraphed on Tuesday as follows:—"There was rain here this morning, but there is now a fierce sun. Two hundred and nineteen thousand persons are now employed on relief works in Buxtee and Goruckpore. Sir J. Strachey has ordered a stoppage before the rains. The necessitous are to be sent to workhouses, and the able-bodied to the ordinary public works." By a telegram of Wednesday's date, received through Reuters's agency, we learn that "the Government is now supporting 2,750,000 people in the famine districts, including those receiving charitable relief. Distress is increasing in Burdwan, but is fully met by the authorities. The high-caste people unable to work are receiving charitable relief. There has been a good rainfall. Sixty thousand tons of Government grain have been distributed."

Lord Napier, in the presence of the Viceroy, unveiled, yesterday week, the statue of Sir James Outram, in Calcutta.

Indian railways are being placed under a special department, of which Colonel William, R.E., has been appointed the first director, with Captain Pye for his assistant.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered precautions to be taken against Yakoub Khan's threatened advance on Candahar.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victorian Parliament has assembled, and Mr. M'Mahon has been elected Speaker. In his opening speech the Governor promised to introduce constitutional reforms, and electoral, land, and law amendment bills, besides other measures.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have left Brussels for the Ardennes.

The laying of the telegraph cable between Constantinople and Odessa was successfully completed last Saturday.

The Duchess de Neyrac died, last Saturday, at the family mansion, near Poitiers, from the effects of a carriage accident. Her Grace had been married only five months.

War, it is stated by the *China Mail*, has been declared by Japan against the island of Formosa. Four ships and 1500 soldiers are at once to be dispatched to the island.

Senhor Joaquim Antonio Aguiar, who was Prime Minister of the first Portuguese Constitutional Representative Government, died recently at Lisbon.

M. Schott, chief partner in a celebrated musical library at Mayence, died recently at Milan, leaving 300,000 fl. for the establishment of a school for music.

A further success is claimed by the Dutch expedition at Acheen. Joining their forces with a friendly chief, whose kam-pongs had been burnt by the enemy, the Dutch took Tanning, and hoisted their flag upon it.

Count Wartensleben, secretary to the German Embassy in London, has been appointed to the second secretaryship at the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

There are fresh disturbances threatening in South America. For some unexplained cause, the Governments of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres have suspended diplomatic relations.

The railway from Boulogne to St. Omer, which forms the first portion of a new route to Brussels, was opened on Monday morning, and the line will be ready for public traffic on June 1.

Further advices from San José de Guatemala state that Gonzales, the perpetrator of the outrage on Mr. Magee, is to be whipped and shot.

Louis, the youngest son of the Duke de Montpensier, died recently at Raudon. He was seven years of age. The Duke has now one son left and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the Comtesse de Faris.

Lectures on the English language and literature will be delivered during the autumn in Paris, Geneva, and other cities by the Rev. Alexander D'Orsey, B.D., lecturer at King's College, London.

From Alexandria, under Tuesday's date, we learn that Nubar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and has been replaced by Riaz Pasha, who quits the Ministry of Public Instruction for that purpose.

The Dromedary arrived on Monday morning with naval invalids and a few officers from the Gold Coast. She also brought home £15,000. Her passengers included M. Bonnard, a Frenchman who was a prisoner at Comassie four years.

On the occasion of a vote of censure on the Ministry at Bucharest, proposed by the Opposition, the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has expressed confidence in the Government by 77 votes against 28.

By telegraph from the Governor of Newfoundland the Admiralty has received disastrous news of her Majesty's ship Niobe, whose commander reports her a wreck. The crew have been saved.

Accounts as to Captain Hyde, the victim of the Chilian outrage, are at variance one with another. According to the news brought by the Britannia Royal mail, Captain Hyde was, at the time of her departure from Valparaiso, released from prison, though the question of indemnity remained unsettled. On the other hand, a Valparaiso telegram of later date says he is still in prison.

The Emperor of Russia, having disembarked at Flushing on Friday, where he was received by the King of the Netherlands and Princes Henry and Alexander, arrived at the Brussels railway station at a quarter past twelve that day, and drove with the King to the Royal palace. His Imperial Majesty, with the Grand Duke Alexis and suite, left for Ems the same afternoon, the King of the Belgians accompanying his Majesty as far as Louvain. Ems was illuminated on Saturday evening, when the Emperor reached the town at a quarter to ten o'clock, and alighted at the Hotel of the Four Seasons. His Imperial Majesty met a hearty reception.

Sir Titus Salt, Bart., has contributed £100 to the funds of the National Early Closing League.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle will be reopened to the public on Monday next, June 1.

The athletic season opened in Dublin, last Saturday, with the sports of the Irish Champion Club, whose new ground was inaugurated by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The British Medical Association will hold its forty-second annual meeting in Norwich, on Aug. 11, 12, 13, and 14. The president of the association is Sir William Ferguson.

The report of the board of general purposes recently presented to the grand lodge of English Freemasons recommends a revision and increase of the salaries of all the officers in the grand secretary's department.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, on arriving at Kingstown, on Monday, received an address from the Town Commissioners. He afterwards distributed prizes at a fête in the Exhibition Palace in Dublin.—Sir Garnet has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to a public banquet on July 2.

At a meeting of the local general committee which has charge of the arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the British Association at Belfast, held on Tuesday in the Town-hall (the Mayor presiding), Mr. W. G. C. Allen, treasurer, reported that £2100 had been subscribed towards the expenses of the reception.

At a cost of £6000 the Cambridge Corporation are about to erect a new Corn Exchange, the foundation-stone of which was, on Tuesday, laid by the Mayor of Cambridge. It will form a noble room, 168 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, and 60 ft. high to the ridge. On the south side there will be a transept 48 ft. long by 28 ft. wide. The whole will allow space for 220 merchants' desks without crowding. The architect is Mr. R. R. Rowe, of Cambridge, and the builder Mr. Elworthy, of Wisbech.

A return has been made to the House of Lords by Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms, with reference to the Peers of Ireland. It appears that at the present moment there are 185 Peers of Ireland—2 Dukes, 11 Marquises, 66 Earls, 38 Viscounts, and 68 Barons; and that at the passing of the Act of Union there were 211 Peers of Ireland—1 Duke, 5 Marquises, 77 Earls, 58 Viscounts, and 70 Barons. Since the Union 75 Irish peerages have become extinct, and 61 Peers of Ireland have been created Peers of the United Kingdom. Of the existing 185 Irish Peers, 80 are also Peers of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, and 28 are representative Lords, thus leaving 77 Peers without seats.

By order of the magistrates, Thursday week was observed in Edinburgh and Leith as a holiday, in honour of the anniversary of the Queen's birthday. The General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and of the Free Church were opened. Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, the Earl of Rosslyn, held a levée in the picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace in the morning, which was attended by the magistrates, the council of the city, the foreign consuls, and a large assemblage of noblemen, gentry, and clergy. At noon the Lord High Commissioner went in state procession to attend Divine service in St. Giles's Cathedral, and afterwards proceeded to the Assembly Hall, where his Lordship presented her Majesty's letter of appointment. The retiring Moderator, Dr. Gillan, having delivered his valedictory address, nominated as his successor the Rev. Dr. Trail, Professor of Theology in the University of Aberdeen, which was unanimously agreed to. In the Free Assembly Dr. Duff, the retiring Moderator, proposed as his successor the Rev. Dr. Stewart Leghorn. This was seconded by Lord Dalhousie, and approved of.—The principle of the bill for the abolition of patronage was adopted without a division, on Tuesday, in the Assembly of the Established Church.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archer, F. H., to be Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Batburst, Frederick; Vicar of Biggleswade, Beds.
Beavan, Thomas Meredith; Vicar of Little Dewchurch, Herefordshire.
Beavor, W. S.; Curate of Diss.
Bennett, H. L.; Vicar of Scarrington, Notts; Rural Dean of Bingham, No. 2.
Brady, Nicholas; Rector of Wennington, Essex.
Bibby, Alfred; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Jersey.
Bishop, Daniel Godfrey; Vicar of Tibshelf, Derbyshire.
Bradley, William Henry; Perpetual Curate of Swindale, Westmorland.
Buck, George Peter; Rector of Ashbury, Devon.
Butler, Arthur Gray; Chaplain of the Indian Civil Engineering College.
Campbell, C. E.; Vicar of Theydon Bois, Essex.
Clements, Jacob; Prebendary of Liddington in Lincoln Cathedral.
Cole, F. C.; Rector of Skinnard, Lincolnshire.
Dartnell, Richard Waller; Rector of Huish, Wilts.
Dunlop, Henry Benchcroft; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Netley, Eling, Hants.
Evans, Walter; Rector of Halkyn, Flint.
Fletcher, G. H. R.; Rector of Sturmer, Essex.
Fox, S. W. D.; Rector of Second Medietty of Lymm, Cheshire.
Franev, John; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ely.
Garfit, A.; Rector of Easton, Northamptonshire.
Garrett, W. W.; Incumbent of Halsetown.
Glegge, William; Perpetual Curate of Bromfield.
Guinness, Robert; Vicar of South Banbury. Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leicester.
Halmshaw, Charles; Perpetual Curate of Copley.
Hamilton, George; Vicar of Middleton and Rector of Fordley, Suffolk.
Hamilton, Walter Adolphus; Vicar of Godolphin, Cornwall.
Harries, Richard Davies; Perpetual Curate of Harby with Swinethorpe.
Hardley, H. R.; Vicar of Wyke, Yorkshire.
Hey, William; Rural Dean of Easingwold.
Hill, B.; Vicar of Chaldon Herring, Dorset.
Hinde, Benjamin; Vicar of Heatherstone.
Isaacson, Charles Stuteville; Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk.
Jones, William; Rector of Clocaenog, Denbighshire.
Jones, William Basil; Rural Dean of the City of York.
Karney, C. L.; Vicar of St. Dunstan's, Canterbury.
Kennaway, R. A.; Curate of St. Mark's, Reigate; Vicar of Felbridge.
Klamhorowski, Leonard; Chaplain of Risbridge Union.
Legh, H. Edmund; Vicar of Leigh, Surrey.
Limpus, H. F.; Vicar of Twickenham.
Lucas, John Jackson; Perpetual Curate of Hartwith.
Manduell, Matthewman; Rector of Tetford, Lincolnshire.
Marshall, John Wm.; Perpetual Curate of East Stockwith, Lincolnshire.
Master, George E. F.; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Hatfield, Herts.
Meredith, William Macdonald; Vicar of Hagbourne, Berks.
Molineux, Charles H.; Perpetual Curate of Mapperley, Derbyshire.
Molyneux, John Charles; Curate of Tenterden.
Moore, Edward; Rural Dean of South Holland, No. 1.
Nash, J. J. G.; Honorary Chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry.
Nevill, Canon H. R.; Archdeacon of Norfolk.
Nicholson, William Trevor; Vicar of St. Benedict's, Norwich.
Northmore, T. W.; Vicar of Kirk Hammerton, Yorkshire.
Oldfield, C.; Rector of All Saints' with St. Peter's, Stamford.
O'Brien, Philip Stephen; Vicar of Christ Church, Somers Town.
Owen, Thomas; Vicar of Bobbington, Stourbridge.
Parkin, Dynley Dean; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Charing-heath.
Perowne, J.; Rector of Redenhall, with the Chapelry of Harleston.
Perowne, John James Stewart; Preacher of Whitehall Chapel.
Perrin, George; Rector of St. Mawgan's, Cornwall.
Pitkin, John; Assistant Chaplain, Wandsworth House of Correction.
Pitman, Edward Augustus Bracken; Vicar of St. Mary's, Old Malton.
Pollexfen, John Hutton; Vicar of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire.
Procter, W. G.; Incumbent of the New District of St. Outhbert's, Darwen.
Russell, A. T.; Rector of Southwick.
St. Patrick, Reginald; Vicar of Sellindge.
Salisbury, Augustus Pemberton; Vicar of Wrockwardine, Salop.
Sandberg, G. A.; Vicar of Hannah with Hagaby and Markby, Lincolnshire.
Shaw, J. H.; Vicar of Horsley, Gloucestershire.
Shepherd, Joseph Minikin; Vicar of Ingleton, Durham.
Simmons, M. A. L.; Curate of Odcombe; Rector of Shipham.
Standidge, Arthur; Rector of Adde or Adel, Yorkshire.
Stobart, William James; Curate of St. Pancras; Rector of Swyre, Dorset.
Spittal, J.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Leicester; Vicar of South Banbury.
Tatham, George Turner; Perpetual Curate of Leck.
Tufnell, Frederick; Rector of Merston, Sussex.
Turner, Thomas; Vicar of Marden, Wilts.
Tyrrell, W.; Vicar of Goulceby, Lincolnshire.
Welby, Montague; Vicar of Eglwys Oen Naw, Brecon.
West, Thomas; Vicar of Brockhampton, also of Fownhope and Fawley.
Willan, Albert; Perpetual Curate of Skipton Bridge.
Williams, Canon, Vicar of Gainsborough; Rural Dean of Corringham.
Williams, John; Rector of Peterstone-super-Ely.
Wills, John Vernon; Chaplain of the Surrey County School.
Wilson, S. P.; Vicar of Pavenham, Bedfordshire.

The Bishop of St. David's being on the point of resigning his see, all arrangements for ordinations are deferred.

The Bishop of London has removed to Fulham Palace. His Lordship will attend at London House on Monday next, June 1, and on every succeeding Monday, from eleven o'clock till two.

Lord Ebury, who has presented the residents of Rickmansworth with the freehold site, laid the foundation-stone of another new district church at Mill End.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., the English Church of St. Andrew, Patras, near Corinth, Greece, was dedicated for religious worship by the Right Rev. C. W. Sandford, D.D., Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Rev. O. A. and Mrs. Hodgson have been presented with a chaise, pony, and harness, and a silver salver, as a token of regard from a large number of their parishioners, on their leaving the Vicarage, Alton, Hants, after eleven years' earnest work in that place, for the Rectory, East Stoke, Dorset.

A meeting of the Norwich Diocesan Church Association was held last Saturday, at which Dean Goulburn moved a resolution condemning the Public Worship Regulation Bill. After a long debate, however, an amendment approving the measure and adopting a petition to the House of Lords in its favour was carried by a large majority.

The Bishop of Ely reopened the restored church of Madingley, near Cambridge, on Wednesday, and a luncheon afterwards took place in the fine old hall, the former seat of the Cotton family, and the residence of the Prince of Wales during his academical career at Cambridge. Bishop Woodford reopened the parish church of Temptford on the preceding day.

In the Court of Arches, yesterday week, an application was made, in the case of "Martin v. Mackonochie," to Sir Robert Phillimore to accept letters of request from the Bishop of London for the purpose of instituting a suit against the Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn, upon several charges in connection with his mode of celebration of Divine service. The Dean of Arches accepted the letters of request, and ordered a citation to be served upon Mr. Mackonochie.

Dr. Pusey, in republishing his recent letters on the Clergy Discipline Bill, prefaces them with suggestions for healing the differences which that measure is intended to repress. The first requisite, he says, is to have it defined by law what is the ritual of the Church of England; the second, that, after having fixed the ritual, there should be some means of restraining changes against the wishes of worshippers. Speaking for the High-Church clergy, he says that fatherly and loving treatment by the bishops would win over the great body of them, while individual excesses would drop off.

The interesting little festival for children known as the "flower sermon," which takes place annually at this season in the Church of St. Catherine Cree, came off on Tuesday evening. The place of worship was crowded, the greater part of the congregation being young people, who, almost without an exception, carried flowers in their hands. A sermon, full of good advice to his youthful audience, was preached by the Rev. W. Meynell Whittemore, D.D., Rector of the united parishes of St. Catherine Cree and St. James's, Aldgate. It is the custom in these flower sermons to make the discourse turn upon some well-known plant or flower, and on the present occasion

the Rev. Doctor chose for his text the words "Sweet cinnamon." He drew a picture of the virtues of the cinnamon plant, and pointed out the lessons to be drawn from it.

The Incorporated Church Building Society held its annual general court, at 7, Whitehall, on the 22nd inst. The Bishop of Ripon occupied the chair, supported by the Bishops of Carlisle and St. Asaph, the Earl of Powis, the Archdeacons of Middlesex, Westminster, Maidstone, and others. Mr. H. Gerard Hoare was elected as treasurer of the society, and the members going out by rotation were all re-elected. The Rev. George Ainslie, the secretary, read the report. It showed that the total income of the society for the year had been £7350, and the expenditure £7216; that 128 grants had been made towards building ninety-one new churches, rebuilding eighteen, and repairing seventy-nine. The School-Church and Mission-House Fund had received, in the course of the year, £922, which sum includes £500, a portion of the London Merchants' munificent donation of £5000. The repair funds held in trust by the society have increased during the past year by £1290, and the total sum thus held now amounts to £61,897.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., Balliol, F.S.A., Professor. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, has been nominated by the curators of the University Museum to succeed Professor Phillips as Keeper of the establishment. The appointment must be ratified by the Convocation of the University. The following gentlemen have been elected to exhibitions in New College:—Mr. A. P. Wickham, Marlborough; Mr. W. Smith, Haileybury (in natural science); and Mr. A. Grey, Wellington. The Abbott Scholarship at Oxford has been adjudged to Mr. Hugh Salvin Holme, scholar of Brasenose College.

At Cambridge, Mr. Edward Byles Cowell, M.A., Professor of Sanscrit, has been elected a Fellow of Corpus.—Mr. R. T. Wright, of Christ's, has been appointed one of the moderators for the mathematical tripos, 1875; Messrs. R. Burn, Trinity, and C. W. Moule, Corpus, examiners for the Chancellor's classical medals; and Dr. Rutherford, Professor of Physiology, King's, London, and Professor Hughes, examiners for the natural sciences tripos.—On Saturday Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S., delivered a lecture to a numerous and distinguished audience, in the Comparative Anatomy Lecture Room, on some of the results of the voyage of the Challenger. The lecture which was full of information, and illustrated by specimens of the products obtained, was listened to with deep interest, and was in the main the same as delivered by the learned doctor before the Royal Society.

The Dublin University Senate closed its deliberations on the Queen's letter on Saturday. The remaining clauses were discussed, and adopted substantially as proposed by the board, with few amendments.

The examination for the scholarships at Harrow has ended, with the following results:—First, Hamilton, already Gregory scholar; second, Godley, already Leaf scholar; third, Childers, recommended for the Botfield Scholarship; fourth, Tailents, recommended for the first Needd Scholarship; fifth, Mason and Tanner, equal, Tanner being recommended for the second Needd Scholarship; seventh, Edwards and Daughlish, equal; ninth, Headley and Greene, equal, Headley being recommended for the Sayer Scholarship. The examiners were the Rev. E. W. Benson, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln, and late Master of Wellington College; the Rev. T. L. Papillon, M.A., Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford; and, in mathematics, Mr. James Stuart, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.

ELECTION ITEMS.

The petition against the return of Messrs. Pease and Major Beaumont, members for South Durham, has been withdrawn.

Mr. Baron Bramwell opened, on Monday, an inquiry into the petition against the return of Mr. Isaac Lowthian Bell and Mr. Charles Mark Palmer, the members for North Durham.

The hearing of the Durham (City) election petition inquiry was concluded yesterday week. Mr. Baron Bramwell, in delivering judgment, although exonerating the Liberal candidates themselves (Messrs. Thompson and Henderson), found that treating and bribery by agents had occurred. The late election was therefore declared null and void. The candidates were declared unseated, and were ordered to pay the costs of the present proceedings.

Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler), who was elected for the borough of Galway upon the vacancy created by the succession of Viscount St. Lawrence to the earldom of Howth, was yesterday week unseated by Mr. Justice Lawson, who held that the election was not a free one; that Mr. O'Donnell was guilty by himself and his agents of intimidation; and that the Rev. Peter Dooley and the Rev. Martin Cummins were guilty of exercising undue influence and intimidation. The petitioners are allowed their costs.

At Bolton Mr. Justice Mellor pronounced, on Tuesday, a qualified decision on the charges of bribery laid against Mr. Cross, the Liberal sitting member. The use of railway passes, he thought, did not amount to bribery, and the sending of slips from the polling-place to the Radical committee-room, though illegal, was not of a nature to invalidate the seat. Mr. Cross was, therefore, declared duly elected, but he was ordered to pay the costs of the petition in so far as related to violations of the Ballot Act.

Lord Ormildale, the presiding Judge in the Wigtown Burghs petition, on Tuesday decided, in accordance with the judgment of the Second Division of the Court of Session, that several votes given for Mr. Mark Stewart, who won the seat from Mr. Young in February last, were invalidated on account of defective marking. Mr. Young is now in a majority of one; but, as since the election he has been elevated to the Bench, the seat is vacant. Mr. Young, it will be remembered, was Lord Advocate of Scotland in the late Administration.

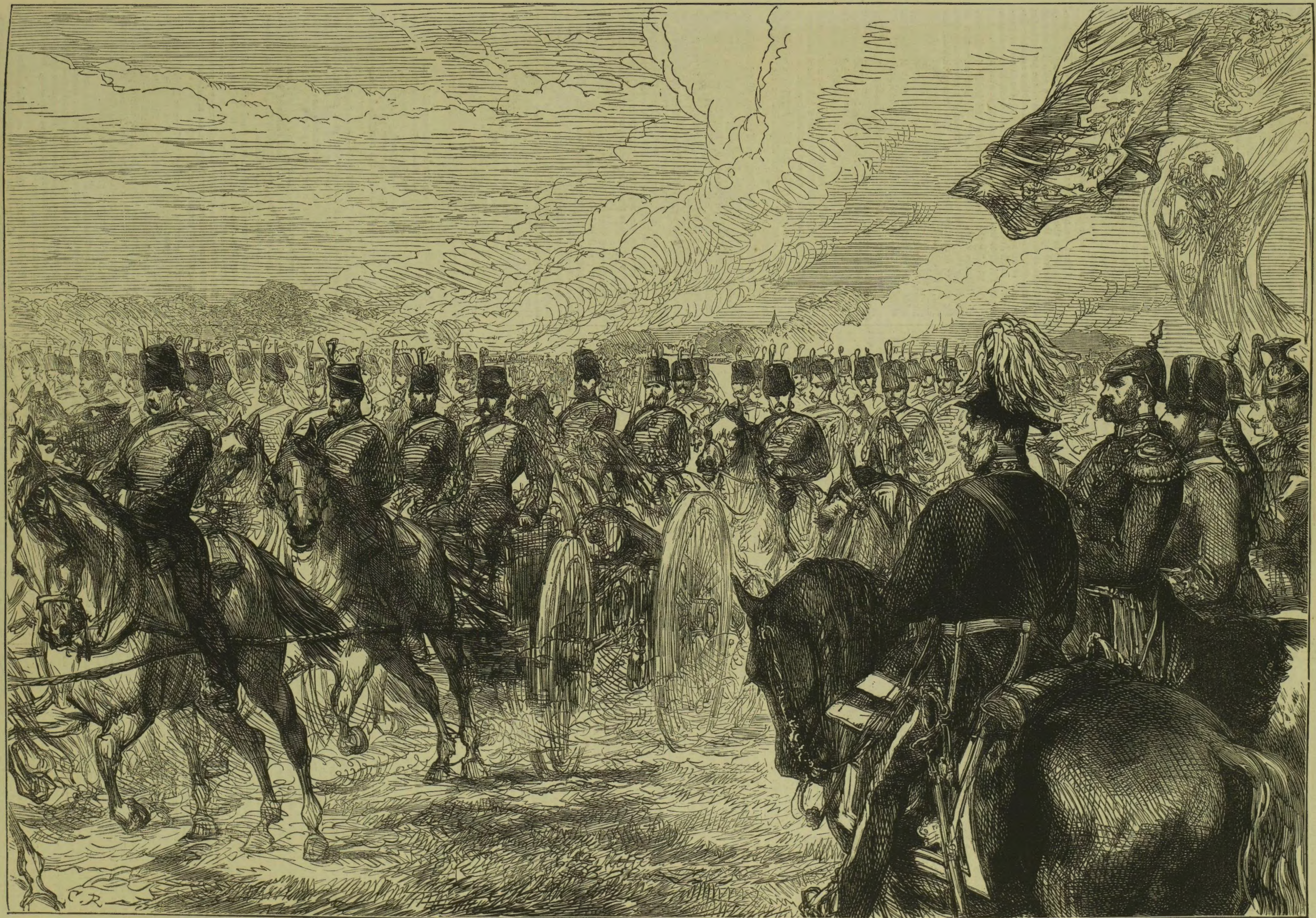
Mr. Disraeli's constituents having subscribed for the expenses of the contest forced upon him by Mr. Talley, recently handed to his agent a sum of nearly £1600. The Premier, in accepting this graceful gift, stated that he could only look upon it as the act of a generous and high-spirited constituency, which it would be presumptuous in him to decline.

The polling at Poole, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the unseating of Mr. Waring, took place on Tuesday, when the Hon. Evelyn Ashley (Liberal) was returned by 631 votes, against 622 for Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, the Conservative candidate.

At a meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, on Tuesday, final arrangements were made for the visit of the Irish team to the United States in September next. It was arranged that the team should consist of eight and two spare men. The match will take place about the last week in September.



THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL ON A STATE OCCASION.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT WOOLWICH.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Time was when the public knew very little about ordinary Scotch Parliamentary business, for the simple reason that it appeared before the House of Commons in the briefest and most undemonstrative shape. There were two reasons for this. In the first place, so far as reporting debates was concerned, the London newspapers put Scotland very much on a par with Little Pedlington, and next to ignored all discussions, few as they were, on Scottish affairs. Then there was a laudable custom for Scotch members to meet outside of the House in "caucus" and discuss measures in which they were concerned, until everything was "squared," and bills came before the Legislature not to be debated, but to be passed formally through their several stages. But all that is changed now, from a simple cause. The Scotch newspapers a few years ago organised a system by which the speeches of every Scottish member were fully reported, and thus brought before the interested notice of the northern constituencies. It would have answered this purpose if the Scotch members had written their speeches, and sent them to the local papers for publication, confining themselves to mumbling out a few sentences in the House. But this was not to be. The natural desire to see oneself in print prevailed, and members from the other side of the Tweed, great and little, inflict their oratory in full on the House, certain of being canonised in their local journals. It has thus come to pass that many a legislative flower—it may be a thistle—which would have blushed unseen has appeared in vigorous efflorescence before the delighted Lower Chamber of the Legislature. This statement is made apropos of a set Scotch debate, which has recently taken place, and which brought out one or two of the best specimens of Scottish membership. The subject was liquor, and the object to limit in some degree the facilities for obtaining strong drinks in Scotland. The propounder was Sir Robert Anstruther, who is possessed of a strong, straightforward style of speaking, infused with a geniality which renders him pleasant to listen to; and on this occasion a very long speech which he delivered did not become wearisome. Then, too, there was an opportunity for Mr. McLaren to enunciate his decided opinion in that beseeching, pity-the-sorrows-of-a-poor-old-man style which it is his fancy to affect. Then a new member for Glasgow, Dr. Cameron—who is a good example of the sensible, practical member, which most Scottish representatives are—gave a taste of his quality; and Mr. Kinnaird, who is known to have a special horror of drunkenness, even of the genial and vivacious kind, was beaming, as usual. As to Dr. Lyon Playfair, from his first entry into the House he showed that he did not intend to give up to Scotland what was meant for mankind, and he at once assumed the position of a large-viewed and particularly suggestive legislator. Nevertheless, he bends himself on all occasions to the concerns of Scotland, and on this was not wanting. Although the general debate was Scottish, the subject was irresistible to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and he infused a slight English element into it, but of course a still larger element of prohibitory liquor opinion, and as much of jest and gibe as was expected of him.

There is, besides Dr. Playfair, another Scotch member who does not narrow himself down to Scottish affairs, but addresses himself to the interests of the whole kingdom, with a somewhat ludicrous effect. This is Mr. Anderson, the working-man's choice at Glasgow—a choice which some cynical people say is an illustration of the electoral eccentricities of that class. This gentleman has for some little time devoted himself to nosing out peccadilloes in Army administration and the personal conduct of officers, and he had stumbled upon a dreadful case—namely, that Lord Sandhurst, formerly known in a distinguished sense as General Sir William Mansfield, had absented himself from the duties of his command of the troops in Ireland, but had, nevertheless, drawn all his local allowances, in order to obtain which he had sent in erroneous accounts to the financial authorities. Encouraged by the fact that the War Minister had insisted on Lord Sandhurst refunding the special money which he had received, Mr. Anderson gave notice of a motion which asked the House severely to censure the proceedings of the gallant General. It was floating about on the notice-paper, undated, observing which Mr. Disraeli, in a tone of stern rebuke, demanded that it should be brought on forthwith, and gave a Government night for the purpose. Thus it happened that Mr. Anderson was raised into a position of considerable prominence; and probably his nerves, a little tried by that circumstance, were still more shaken by there being before him, on the evening when he had to make his motion, a tremendous House, and, still worse, an immense gathering in the galleries of military officers of rank, peers, and others. He, therefore, delivered himself in a half-frightened way; and was positively lenient and excusatory to the person whom he was more or less accusing. Scarcely able to speak, owing to catarrh, Mr. Hardy nevertheless was boisterous and voluble under difficulties; but Lord Sandhurst gained very little from his advocacy, for he confessed and avoided the accusation, and his strongest point was that the House ought not to interfere in a matter of military discipline. Not so Mr. Horsman; for he, with all his force—and he has a good deal of force left still—actually belauded Lord Sandhurst for all he had done, and declared him to be the victim of wrong and outrage done by the late War Ministry, as the agents and tools of a pseudo-economical Government, which wanted the paltry sum which was refunded to reduce the Estimates and swell the surplus; and to this end they had been guilty of the "shabbiest and dirtiest" action he could call to mind. The Ministerialists had all along so demeaned themselves as to indicate that they had come to a foregone conclusion; and at a quarter to seven o'clock they took care that not another word should be said, and when Mr. Anderson, apparently "affrighted by the noise himself had raised," offered to withdraw his motion, the offer was contemptuously and vociferously rejected, and it was negatively amidst what must be called "yells of triumph."

It is observable that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has got into favour, which might be suspected to be dangerous, with the Irish members, and especially with those who are usually the most recalcitrant, and—to use a coarse but expressive phrase—most bumptious. He is certainly conciliatory, and really seems to be deeply impressed with a desire to do his duty towards Ireland, but that is no reason why he should obtain the goodwill of so-called representatives of Ireland. A special example of the influence he seems to have attained was to be found on an occasion when he introduced a measure relating to public health in Ireland. All through his speech he was well cheered, and at its end he was complimented and blessed by foremost Irish members for undertaking to make their country sanitariously clean—an undertaking which may suggest recollections of one of the labours of Hercules.

In the House of Lords, yesterday week, the subjects of a minister of education, the widening of Parliament-street, and railway accidents were discussed. In the Commons the question whether Oxford should be a military centre was dealt with in a debate of much vigour and vivacity, and a motion for in-

quiry whether the arrangement was a fitting one was lost by 170 votes to 77. Some bills were advanced a stage. Both Houses adjourned to June 1.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The card on the concluding day of the Newmarket Second Spring was composed chiefly of matches, and did not present any great interest. In the Exning Two-Year-Old Plate, Cachmere improved in her previous running at the meeting; still she had no chance with Lady Glenorchy, whom she has beaten easily on two or three other occasions, and it is clear that she is sadly in need of a rest. The running of the week seems to leave Hero and Telescope at the head of the two-year-old form up to the present time, yet it is said that M. Lefevre has two or three superiors to the former in his stable. During the week the stewards of the Jockey Club reopened the case of Princess Theresa, who was disqualified at Chester, and, reversing the previous decision, gave her the race. The case is a very complicated one, and we hear that it will be taken into a court of law.

Bath and Manchester have been the two chief meetings of the present week, but there is really very little to be said about either of them. Bath is rapidly falling into the catalogue of minor meetings, and needs some very energetic measures to restore it to its former position. Mary White, a daughter of Brown Bread and Fenella, won a couple of events on Tuesday; but in the Weston Stakes, for which she started a strong favourite, she could only finish third, Pope Joan, a filly by Rataplan—Chanoinesse, securing a neck victory. Spectator did not run for the Twenty-Second Biennial Stakes, which left it quite at the mercy of Aventuriere, who had only Bloomfield and a stable companion to beat. Manchester, unlike Bath, is rapidly improving, and, as a very considerable sum of money was added to the principal stakes, there were some capital entries. John Peel, who was in such capital form at Chester, succumbed to Thirkleby in the Copeland Stakes. He was, however, attempting to concede 9 lb., and two or three races, with the ground in its present hard state, are almost sure to upset a two-year-old. Chandos, who certainly appeared to be very leniently weighted, was made a strong favourite for the De Trafford Cup; but his form appears to have entirely deserted him, and he had no chance with Tyro. On Wednesday Euston, a high-priced son of The Miner and Fern, won his first race for Captain Machell; and the success of Cambuslang (7 st. 5 lb.) is satisfactory evidence of the excellence of Andre, and, through him, of the good form of Atlantic.

It is almost unnecessary to state that the Derby will be run for next week, and few additions are needed to our remarks of last Saturday. Ecossais, after being backed down to 12 to 1 in spite of his poor performance in the Two Thousand, has been tried over a mile and a half with Miss Toto and Boulet, and beaten so far that he is scarcely likely to go to Epsom, where Fordham will ride Feu d'Amour. Aquilo also occupies a very unsteady position, and the followers of Mr. Merry seem quite unable to decide between the respective merits of Glenalmond and Daniel. Tipster has gone back in the betting; but Couronne de Fer, in spite of his alleged roaring, has actually touched 9 to 1, though it requires great faith to believe that Mr. Padwick and Matthew Dawson have sold a Derby winner for the sum of 2500 gs. Never did the race seem so "open" as on the present occasion, and the whole body of tipsters would do well to follow Mark Twain's excellent advice, "Never prophesy unless you know."

The great annual cricket-match of North v. South was played at Lord's at the beginning of the week, and resulted in a victory for the latter by eight wickets. Owing to the tremendous thunderstorm on Monday, the ground was very dead, and no long scores were made, Mr. W. G. Grace going in twice for thirteen. Southerton and J. C. Shaw were in great force with the ball, taking thirteen and ten wickets respectively. Several of the Notts players being engaged at Lord's, the team which opposed sixteen of Derbyshire was very weak, and suffered defeat by fourteen wickets. For the winners, Mr. R. P. Smith (42) and Mr. S. Richardson (29) were the chief scorers; while Mr. T. Wright (11 and 34) and R. Daff (19 and 23) did best for Nottinghamshire.

FINE ARTS.

An article on the landscapes, &c., in the Royal Academy Exhibition, is unavoidably deferred until next week.

A new picture-gallery, called "The Regent Hall," has been opened at the east end of Piccadilly. The chief attraction of the exhibition is Maclise's "Marriage of Strongbow," one of the painter's largest—and, so far as we remember, his finest—work in oil. It was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1854, and purchased by the late Lord Northwick for £4000. After the dispersion of the Northwick collection, the picture underwent various vicissitudes till it was knocked down, not long ago, at Phillips's auction-rooms, for £700. The design was to have been executed in Westminster Palace, but, owing to some misunderstanding with the Fine-Arts Commission, the project was not carried out. It was, however, the execution of this noble picture which prepared the way for Maclise undertaking the great Waterloo and Trafalgar wall-paintings in the Royal Gallery, Westminster. The collection numbers nearly 300 works; and among the principal are a reduced replica of Mr. Frith's "Marriage of the Prince of Wales;" "The Scotch Statute Fair," by J. Faed, and examples of other distinguished living artists and of some deceased masters. As, however, nearly the whole have been previously exhibited, we are not called upon to offer criticism.

The painter of the picture "Still in Sight," which we lately engraved, is E. Verveer, not "Vervier," as printed.

The annual exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters was closed on Saturday last. Increased success has, we understand, attended this year's exhibition.

Messrs. Sampson, Low, and Co. are publishing the Gospels, with etchings on steel, after the celebrated designs by M. Bida. We have received the first part of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which is to be completed in about twenty parts.

Mr. F. Bruckman, the photographer, of Munich, and Henrietta-street, London, the publisher of the well-known "Goethe Gallery," by the late W. Kaulbach, has acquired the copyright of all the unpublished works of the German master. This collection will appear in about 200 items, including many subjects of great merit and interest, among others, a series of contemporary celebrities, designs for an elaborate composition of "The Deluge," pen-and-ink sketches illustrative of the works of Shakespeare, Homer, Heine, &c.

Mr. T. Jones Barker's large picture of "The Surrender of Napoleon," painted from sketches made at Sedan, is now on view at Mr. Ackermann's, Regent-street.

The engravings of Turner's great work, "England and Wales," sold, on Wednesday, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, realised £444.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judges met on Thursday morning, in the private room of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and arranged the summer circuits as follow:—Home—Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Baron Cleasby; Western—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mr. Justice Brett; Norfolk—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Keating; Oxford—Mr. Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Lush; Northern—Mr. Justice Archibald and Mr. Baron Pollock; Midland—Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Baron Amphlett; North Wales—The Lord Chief Justice of England; South Wales—Mr. Justice Quain. Mr. Justice Blackburn remains in town.

The *Times* states that the Scottish Judges have unanimously resolved to report against the removal of their appeals from the House of Lords. The Irish Bar have come to a similar resolution.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon had before him on Saturday last a suit—the Earl of Derby v. the Earl of Sefton—the object of which was the settlement of a scheme for the disposal of the unappropriated surplus of the Lancashire Cotton Famine Relief Fund. The amount is £130,000; and it was proposed that the money should be applied to the establishment or maintenance in the cotton district of convalescent hospitals for working men and working women. His Honour referred the matter to chambers in order that a scheme might be prepared.

Mr. Albert Grant's appeal from the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins in the case of the Mineral Hill Mining Company was rejected by the Lords Justices. It was a suit by one of the financial agents engaged in the purchase of the property for commission, which Mr. Grant had paid to another agent in disregard of an arbitration award prescribing the mode of payment. Lord Justice James said that Mr. Grant, having chosen to pay £1750 to the wrong person, must pay it over again.

On Monday the Court of Exchequer had before it the case of "Dignum v. R. Vans Agnew, M.P." It was an action in trover for the alleged wrongful conversion of a promissory note for £2000, drawn by the defendant. The trial took place last year, at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury, and a verdict for the plaintiff was returned for the amount claimed. Subsequently a rule nisi was obtained to set aside the verdict; but the Court decided that it ought to stand, and that the motion for a rule must be dismissed.

Grave censure was pronounced by Mr. Justice Denman, last Tuesday, on the practice of bringing trivial cases for trial before the superior courts. The particular suit before him was one in which a lengthened inquiry was made into a builder's charges for labour and material, the sum in dispute being £9.

Trinity Term, the last under the legal system which will remain in existence until the Judicature Act comes into operation, in November next, opened yesterday week.

For altering an affidavit in the Record Office, a solicitor of twenty years' standing has been suspended for six months by order of the Master of the Rolls.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Charles Adeney, aged forty-seven, described as a clerk and well educated, pleaded guilty to having, on Nov. 20 last, stolen £10; on Nov. 24, £40; and on March 9, £50, the property of his masters, Messrs. Low, Son, and Haydon, of 148 and 330, Strand, perfumers. It was a part of the prisoner's duty to pay money into his masters' account at the bank, and when doing so he was furnished with a paying-in slip, on which the amount to be paid in was entered. He had, however, contrived to get a number of these paying-in slips from the bank, and used, after destroying the slip given him, to fill up one of his own with a smaller amount than the one intrusted to him, then pay in that smaller sum, and appropriate the difference between the sum given him and that paid in. In this way he had stolen upwards of £500. It also appeared that he had obtained his situation by false references; as it had since transpired that, in 1862, he had been sentenced to four years' penal servitude, after a previous conviction for felony. Mr. Edlin sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude. James Clifton, who described himself as a "traveller," but who is known to be an expert and incorrigible pickpocket, with no fewer than thirty convictions against his name, was charged with stealing a purse on the Metropolitan Railway. A verdict of "Not guilty" having been returned, Mr. Montagu Williams advised the prosecution to prefer an indictment before the grand jury for an attempt to pick pockets; and, after some curious legal difficulties, a conviction was obtained against the prisoner for a common assault with intent to commit felony. He was sentenced to the maximum punishment of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A man named Colcombe has had to pay £2 5s. and costs for indulging in wanton mischief while a crowd was waiting to see the Emperor of Russia last week. Being employed in the upper part of premises in Fleet-street, Colcombe amused himself by pelting the people below with paste, and spoiled the cloak of a lady, who, through the assistance of the police, has obtained redress.

William Thorn, a Yeovil butcher, convicted at Guildhall of having sent to market four quarters of a cow unfit for food, was sentenced to pay a fine of £10 and £3 costs; while Jacob Evans, of Halstead, whose offence was of the same kind, but adjudged to be less in degree, was fined £5, with £2 costs.

The charge against a writer in the *Figaro* of having libelled the conductors of the South London Palace of Amusement was again before the presiding magistrate at Guildhall on Wednesday, when the summons was dismissed.

A milkman named Fountain was fined at Westminster, on Wednesday, 30s., with 12s. 6d. costs, for selling adulterated milk. His defence was that the best milk was not asked for, and that certain of his customers would rather pay a low price for watered milk than buy the genuine article at 1d. a pint more and water it themselves.

For mischievously disfiguring the Thames Embankment, by breaking a part of the iron rails, one Job Rogers, of Church-street, Lambeth, was convicted in the full penalty, by Mr. Ellison, the Lambeth police magistrate.—Another mischievous lad, Auguste Mitchell by name, was charged, at Bow-street, with wantonly defacing the Thames Embankment. Mr. Flowers ordered the defendant to pay the full amount of the damage, 50s., or go to prison for a month.

Joseph Livermore, the Finchley boy with a morbid taste for railway accidents, was brought up a second time at Highgate Police Court on a charge of laying a scaffold-pole across the Great Northern line at Crouch-end. His father had to pay 10s. cost, and enter into recognisances to bring him up for judgment when called upon.

At Brighton Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, Lord Macdonald was charged by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with cruelly beating a bay mare on Sunday night last. It appeared from the evidence that Lord Macdonald had hired a pair of horses from a livery-

stable keeper at Brighton to drive to the Dyke, on returning from which he flogged one of the animals unmercifully with a thick stick. The Bench inflicted the penalty of £5 and costs.

James Godwin, twenty-seven years of age, who, at the last session of the Central Criminal Court, pleaded guilty to the charge of murdering his wife, Louisa Godwin, by beating her on the head in a most brutal manner, was, on Monday, hanged within the walls of Newgate.

HOLIDAY AT RICHMOND.

The London world has a few places of repose and recreation within an hour's railway ride of its dusty, noisy streets and wearisome bustle of social vanity or commercial greed. One of the fairest and pleasantest scenes of its holiday resort is the little town on the Surrey bank of the Thames which was named by King Henry VII. after his own earldom, the name of which had sorely frightened his wicked predecessor, as Shakespeare represents, on the fatal eve of Bosworth. This town was before known as West Sheen; and the Royal Palace here, a favourite seat of the Plantagenets, where Edward III. died, was called Sheen Chase. A ruined gateway of Henry Tudor's palace may still be found; but how many of a hundred thousand visitors to Richmond care for its antiquarian relics? It is the river, the Park, the Terrace, the Star and Garter, and the gay company on Sundays and holidays in summer, that offer the strongest attractions. These features of a famous metropolitan paradise, such as it is, are shown in our page of small engravings, which every reader will at once understand, and recognise their particular subjects. Literary associations, just as little as the historical, are apt to engage the mind of the holiday Londoner in a place like this; or he might hear something quoted from Thomson and Collins, from Wordsworth and Walter Scott, in praise of the lovely landscape. It would be a great bore, which we gladly spare him, and leave him to amuse himself in his own way. Fine weather out of doors, upon the grass or upon the water; and a glass of wholesome beverage, no matter if champagne or if pale ale, when he sits to feast with his friends in the cheerful tavern—that is enough to make him happy for a few hours. That is what we have heartily wished for our holiday citizens to enjoy this Whitsuntide.

GREAT FLOODS IN TENNESSEE.

The recent disastrous outburst of waters from the Lower Mississippi, around New Orleans, was preceded by floods along the banks of the other large rivers that flow into the Mississippi, and of their tributaries. The Ohio, which joins the Mississippi at Cairo, receives from the State of Tennessee, on its left or southern bank, the Tennessee river and the Cumberland river. It may be remembered that here, on the Cumberland river, took place some of the most important military events in the Civil War, in the Western campaign of 1862. The swelling and overflow of this river, a month ago, presented an extraordinary spectacle. At Clarksville, near the northern boundary of Tennessee, the border of Kentucky, the appearance of the Cumberland was most remarkable. We are indebted to Dr. D. F. Wright, of that town, and to his neighbour, Mr. M'Cormac, the skilful photographer, for the four views shown in our Engravings. The following notes, dated April 29, are from Dr. Wright, to explain these illustrations:—

"Readers can form no conception of the enormous excess in the bulk of water now hurried from this point to augment the already overloaded Mississippi. They must study attentively the views we give them, and imagine the immense difference between these and the aspect of the same parts when viewed at low water. For this purpose turn to our Illustration No. 1, representing the bridge of the Louisville, Clarksville, and Memphis railroad from above. A structure of wood and iron is here seen rising from a foundation of stone piers just visible above the water. Seen at low water, this bridge is perched on stone piers 80 ft. high, around whose base brawls the Cumberland, an unnavigable stream, perhaps sixty yards wide. The difference of level as marked on this bridge between the present stage of water and the low stage of last August is 63 ft. Now look at No. 2, representing Front-street, Clarksville—or, rather, the place where Front-street ought to be. This row of buildings, forlorn and shabby as it looks, consists of the warehouses through which the largest tobacco trade in the Western States is transacted. There is no tobacco, however, in them now. It has all been removed to more recently built warehouses, in the upper part of the town, for fear of the flood. At low water these warehouses stand on a broad quay, from which a broader slope, forty or fifty yards in width, reaches down to the river, with which the warehouses communicate by drays. Photograph No. 3 represents the waste of waters as viewed from the railway bridge, looking obliquely across and down the river. The row of fence-rails, piled in clumps, marks the line of what are called the 'river banks,' being placed some ten or twelve yards inland from them. But these 'banks,' at low water, are not banks at all, but the brink of the ravine at the bottom of which runs the river. The photographer has, in this picture, managed to represent the turbid, rushing surface of the stream; but its impetuosity is shown by the eddy formed around the pier on the right of the picture. The tree on the left centre is exactly on the edge of the banks, and is expected to succumb to the torrent which is making wild

work with its roots. In photograph No. 4 we see the river looking up stream. The building nearest the eye, in the centre of the view, is the remains of a saw-mill and lumber-yard destroyed by the flood. Just beyond this building a deep gully, dry at low water, opens into the river from the left hand. Front-street may again be traced in this view. Commencing with the planks partly immersed, in the foreground, it passes between the saw-mill and the little building in the left foreground, which is the business office of the saw-mill. It is thence continued by a wooden bridge over the gully above mentioned, now entirely submerged and probably destroyed. The house on the extreme left of the view is the point from which the view of the bridge (No. 1) is taken; all the others are taken from the bridge itself. The thin line of trees crossing the water marks the bank of the river, which here takes an abrupt turn to the right. The water beyond the trees is a lake, covering several hundred acres, formed by the overflow."

THE ROYAL ACADEMY BUILDING.

Five years have passed since the Royal Academy Exhibition of each returning May was removed from Trafalgar-square to the new palace of art and science on the site of Burlington House, Piccadilly. The stately saloons—finely proportioned, handsomely decorated, and for the most part, where the pictures are shown, perfectly lighted—are now familiar to everybody, since everybody in the world, within the last five years, has sometimes been in London; and this is the time to come, and this is one of the sights to see. It is now a twelvemonth since the façade of the new Royal Academy Building, as designed by Mr. Sidney Smirke, the architect, was revealed to view by opening the quadrangle in front of it, which is surrounded on three sides by the buildings for several learned societies. A view of the splendid Piccadilly front was given in our Journal last year, with a description of these buildings, designed by Messrs. Banks and Barry, and a brief historical notice of Burlington House. That elegant mansion, constructed about the end of the seventeenth century by Richard Boyle, second Earl of Burlington, has not been so much demolished as transformed; an upper story has been added, to contain the library of the Royal Academy, its diploma pictures and statues, and the Gibson collection of sculpture; the arcade and porch, too, are new external features. It is still Burlington House, though deprived of its double curving colonnade, a graceful Roman invention, which we regret to miss. The grand front pile in Piccadilly, however, with its noble archway beneath the central tower, massive and superbly ornate, is a sufficient compensation.

The Hon. C. W. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart., and Richard Trotter, Esq., have been gazetted as Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Berwick.

Yesterday week the Worcestershire Regiment of Militia was inspected by Colonel White, who expressed his satisfaction with the personal appearance of the men and their conduct throughout the inspection.

The Incorporated Society of Attorneys and Solicitors of Ireland passed a resolution at their meeting in Dublin, on Saturday, expressing their opinion that, while the final court of appeal for Ireland, England, and Scotland should be the same, that court ought still to be the House of Lords.

The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphed on Thursday as follows:—"Dr. Rainy has been elected successor to the late Dr. Candlish in the office of Principal of New College, Edinburgh. He has been Professor of Theology in the college since 1862. In the Free Assembly a bequest of £16,840 by the late John White, of London, was announced. The money is to be divided between the Free Church and the Edinburgh Infirmary."

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Ripon on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Ripon Mechanics' Institute, of which the Marquis of Ripon is President. About 250 delegates were received in the Townhall by the Mayor and Corporation, and a meeting was afterwards held at the Public Rooms. Another was held in the evening, at which the Marquis of Ripon presided. He spoke of the good which had been done by mechanics' institutes during the last few years towards the spread of education. He recommended good lectures and good teachers, as usefulness depended upon the amount of efficiency in which a thing was done, and not upon the amount of things attempted. He did not believe a little knowledge was a dangerous thing, unless it was taken by the owner to be a great deal. He believed that the work of these institutes was becoming more and more earnest. Lord Lytton hoped that mechanics' institutes would not lose sight of the danger of supplying the luxury of knowledge where more elementary instruction was required. Sir Samuel Baker stated that education might be carried even in this country too far—that was, if they taught Greek and Latin, and not the arts and sciences requisite for the use of their country. He had seen a good deal of other nations, but had met with no men equal to English mechanics. Earl De Grey, M.P., then briefly addressed the meeting.

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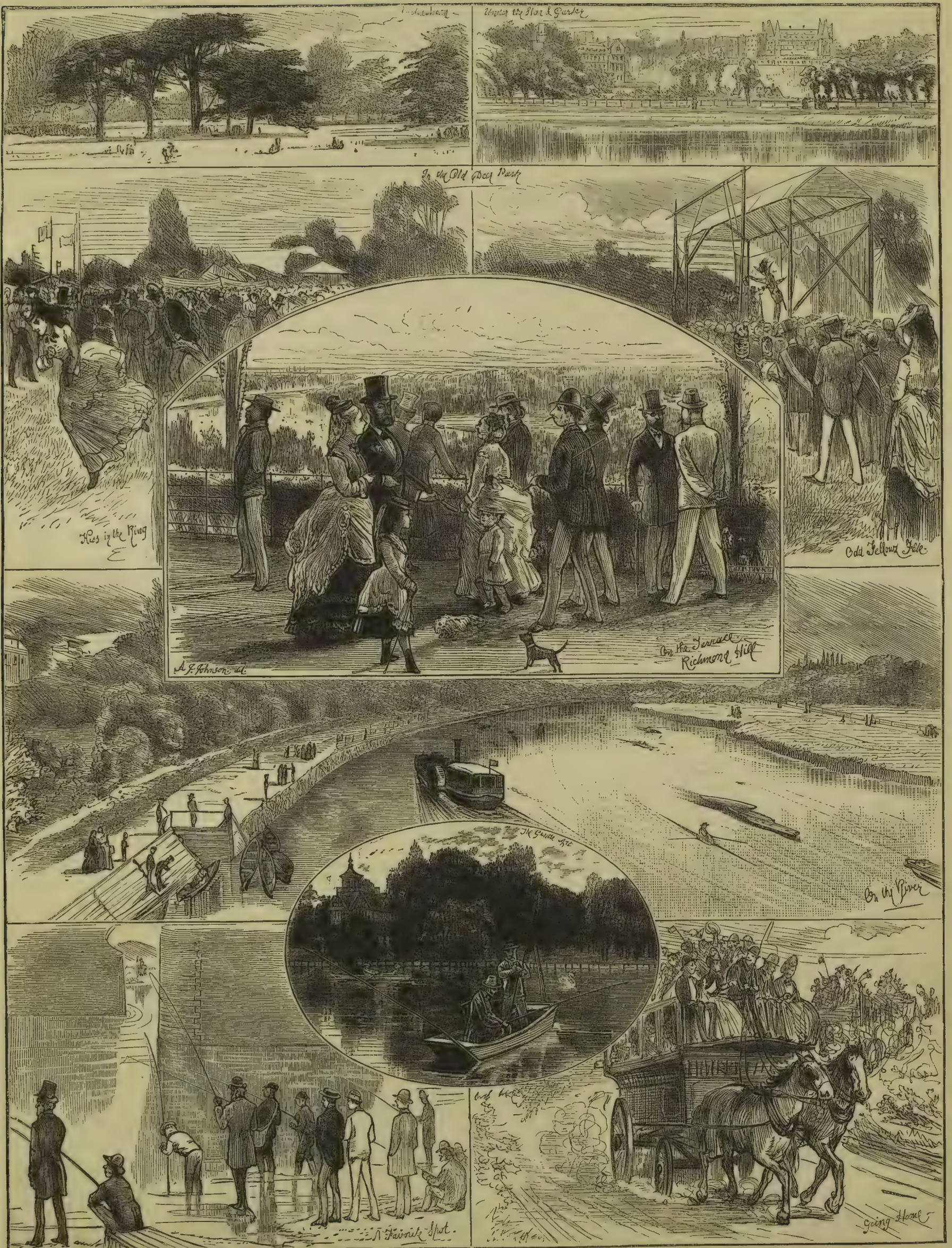
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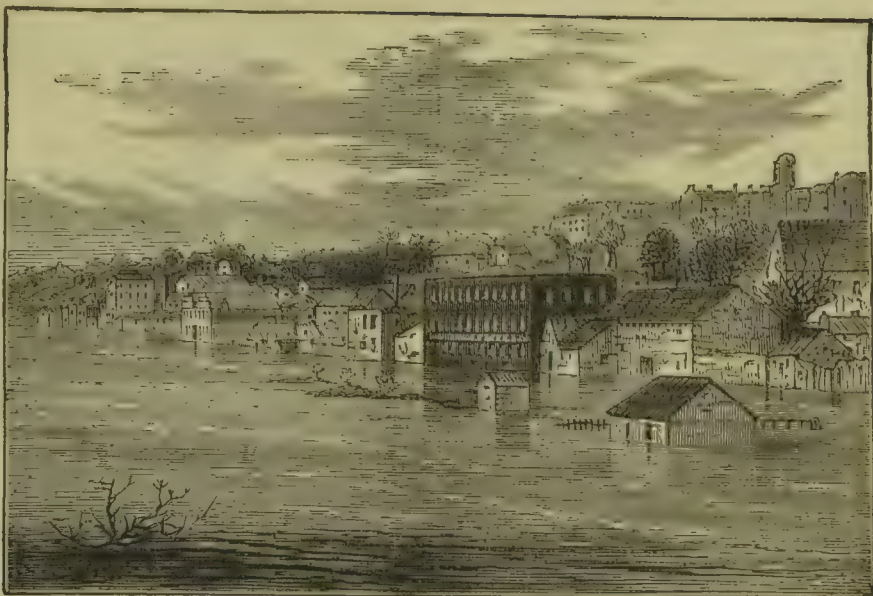
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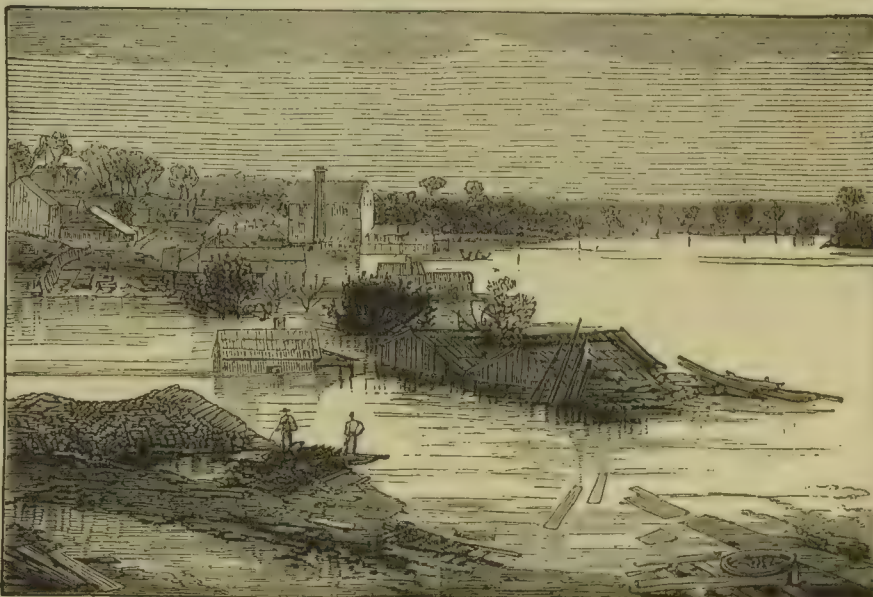
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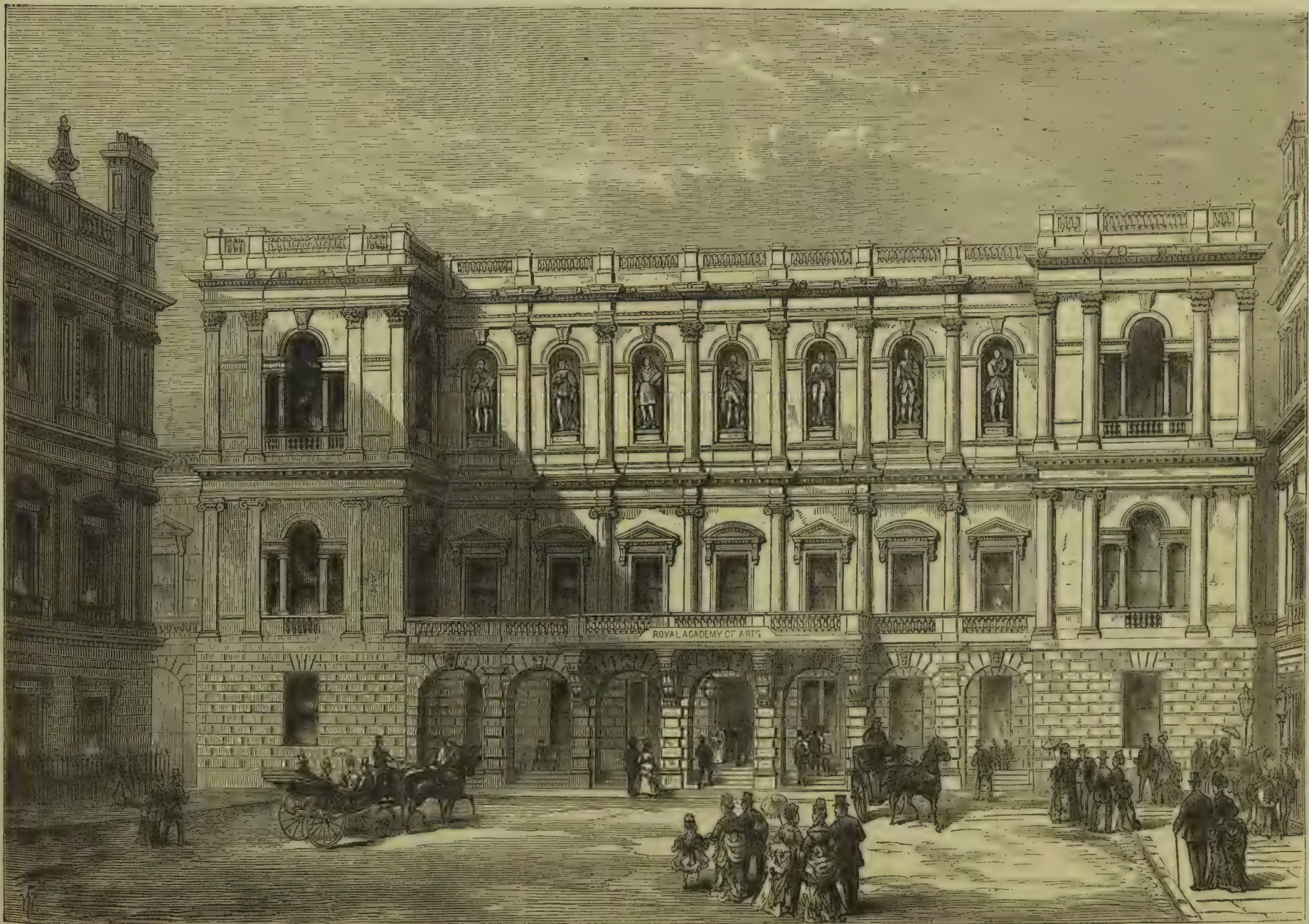


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"Morning Post" of May 13, 1874, says:—"Of all the Black Silks introduced into this country, whether imported from the Continent or manufactured in Spitalfields, those sold by Messrs. Ford Brothers, of 121, Regent-street, bear the palm, and deservedly so. Their special make, which is appropriately called 'Sans Rivale,' is the manufacture of an eminent Lyons house, for which Messrs. Ford Brothers, the enterprising proprietors of the Japanese Alpaca, are appointed the sole agents. Ladies in ordering these Silks may do so with the greatest confidence, as the great feature in this make is that they do not cut in the wear. Patterns post-free on application to
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THE NEW LAWN COSTUMES, 21s.
Beautiful New Costumes for Fêtes, Promenades, and Evening Wear. All kinds and prices. Costume Casks, Tabliers, &c.
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Richest Quality, wide width, sacrificed at 4s. 6d. the yard.
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Stock, chiefly the German make, excellent for wear, at prices hitherto unknown, beginning at 10d. the yard; the same has been sold at 2s. 6d.
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Thousand of this universally-admired Shawl, two yards square, best quality. Sent postage free, at 5s. 9d. each. Paris Price 12 francs. Colours—Smile, Blue, Mauve, Violet, Sultan, Grey, Rose, White, Black, &c.—**HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.**

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Dressmaking by the late Augustus in the Kingdom.

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STUDENT'S HARMONIUM.

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 MAY 30, 1874.



STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

The seven days' stay in England of his Majesty Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, ended with his departure, on Thursday week, from Gravesend for Antwerp and Brussels. Its successive incidents were related in our last with some minuteness, except the proceedings which are made the subjects of several illustrations in the present Number. These are the Review of Guards and other troops at Aldershot, on the Tuesday; the great Artillery Review on Woolwich-common, with the visit to Woolwich Arsenal, on the Wednesday; the Royal State Ball at Buckingham Palace, on the Tuesday night; the Concert at the Royal Albert Hall; and some features of his Majesty's Reception in the City of London.

PRESENTATION OF CITY ADDRESS.

The presentation at Guildhall, on the Monday, of the complimentary address of welcome to the Emperor from the City Corporation was a scene likely to be regarded hereafter as one of historic importance. It is therefore represented on our front page. The manner of performing this ceremonial has been described. The Town Clerk first read the resolution of the Court of Common Council. The City Recorder read the address. Lord Mayor Lusk delivered the written copy of it to the Emperor, who accepted it, and handed it for safe keeping to one of the Russian Court officials. The Emperor then read, in English, with a slight foreign accent, his brief and suitable reply. The Lord Mayor introduced to his Majesty two members of the Corporation, Alderman Besley and Mr. Deputy Hart, who had been engaged in preparing this municipal act of courtesy. The Emperor and all the Princes and Princesses were then invited to the luncheon in the Council Chamber. We have reported these proceedings. The address will be kept in a gold casket, now being manufactured by Mr. J. W. Benson, the design of which was shown to the Emperor. This work of art is of an elaborate character. It is of the Cinquecento style, of an oblong shape, and supported at each end by the Russian Imperial eagles, resting on balls of malachite. On the obverse side in the centre panel will be displayed in coloured enamel, on gold, the ceremony of presentation, the figures portrayed being actual likenesses of his Imperial Majesty and the Royal party, as well as those of the Lord Mayor and other officers of the Corporation. The smaller panels at each end will be filled in with scrolls in enamel of the Royal arms of England and Russia, and views of the Guildhall and St. Paul's. The centre panel on the reverse side will bear the recording inscription, and the smaller ones the arms of his Imperial Majesty and the Lord Mayor. The casket will be surmounted by a figure emblematical of Trade and Commerce, resting on the arms of the city of London; while the two fluted entwined pillars at each angle of the casket will represent the Thames and emblematically the Trade of the City, the whole being supported by four Russian Imperial eagles, enamelled and mounted with gold. The designer of this work for Mr. Benson is Mr. T. Walter Wilson, who was one of the most successful pupils of the School of Art at South Kensington.

Having dined, after his return from Guildhall, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Princes at Gloucester House, Park-lane, the Emperor went that evening to the Royal Albert Hall. His Majesty arrived at ten o'clock, after the first part of the concert. He sat in the Royal box, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh upon his left hand; the Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke Alexis, and Prince Christian upon his right. The performance included a selection of Russian sacred music, by the choir without accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel and Mr. Sullivan's Festival Te Deum were not less effectively rendered. As the Royal Albert Hall itself is one of the sights of our metropolis for a visitor among us, we present an interior view of the building upon a grand occasion.

ALDERSHOT REVIEW OF TROOPS.

The military spectacle at Aldershot next day was managed exceedingly well. The number of troops was 14,920, including 2794 cavalry, with forty-eight guns. His Imperial Majesty, with the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, went from the Queen's private station at Nine Elms, on the South-Western line. They were met at this station by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Christian. Starting at twenty minutes past ten, they got to Aldershot in about an hour, several directors of the railway company being in the train. The Duke of Cambridge, with his staff as Commander-in-Chief, had gone down an hour earlier.

The troops were drawn up for inspection in the Long Valley, under the orders of Lieutenant-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B. There were the Cavalry Division, under Major-General Sir T. Macmahon; the Artillery, under Colonel Turner, both Horse and Field Artillery; the 1st Infantry Division, under Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar; and the 2nd Infantry Division, under Sir Alfred Horsford.

The Emperor and the Princes mounted their horses at Aldershot and rode upon the Common. His Majesty wore his dark green and gold Russian General's uniform, with the ribbon of the Garter, and a casque with white and red plumes; he sat on an iron-grey charger. The Grand Duke Alexis wore a similar uniform. The Prince of Wales had that of the Rifle Brigade, very nearly black, with the light blue ribbon of the Russian Order of St. Andrew; he rode a black horse. The Duke of Edinburgh wore the light blue uniform of a Russian Jäger regiment, of which the Duchess is honorary Colonel. The Duke of Cambridge, of course, had the scarlet uniform of Field Marshal, with the Russian Order. Prince Arthur, in the uniform of a Captain of the 7th Hussars, acted as his aide-de-camp. Prince Christian was in scarlet, with the Garter; the Duke of Teck had an Artillery uniform. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh were on the ground in a carriage and four. The first-named Princess had a dress white and purple; the Duchess was wrapped in a dust-cloak. They were attended by Lady Frances Baillie and Mrs. Stonor.

The arrangement for the day was that the troops should be inspected in the Long Valley, and that the line, when the Staff had taken up its position, should sweep round on its right front and march past on the Steeplechase Course, returning afterwards to the valley for a sham fight. The saluting-point was marked by a small staff flying a Union Jack. At each corner of the Staff inclosure a tall pole was planted, our Royal standard being hoisted on one, and the Russian Imperial standard, a black eagle on a yellow ground, on the other. There were inclosures roped off for carriages and spectators.

The Emperor and Princes first rode along the lines, which began, on the right front, with Horse Artillery. Next these were the Household Cavalry, then dragoons and hussars, then came a corps of Engineers, then the Brigade of Guards, then Fusilier and Highland Brigades, then two more Brigades of Line battalions, then a sombre Brigade of Rifles, after which the line ended, near the flagstaff on Burn's-hill, with a contingent of Army Service men and their waggons. A field battery was posted a little further on, in readiness to fire the Royal salute; and the rest of the Field Artillery and the Engineer train were drawn up in rear of the line of troops. The bands were in the rear of their regiments.

The march past was done to perfection. The Cavalry bands, having been massed opposite the saluting-point, began their music as the Horse Artillery came up at a walk. But first came the Head-Quarter Staff. Prince Arthur passed in the line of aides-de-camp; and then the Duke of Cambridge, taking his place at the Emperor's side. General Sir Hope Grant, Colonel Sir Archibald Alison, Colonel Crealock, and the other members of the Aldershot staff rode up to the right of the bands. Then came Sir Thomas M'Mahon, at the head of his Cavalry Division. There were two batteries of Horse Artillery, under Colonel Tupper; the 1st Life Guards, under Colonel Bateson; the Queen's Bays, under Colonel Steward; and the Scots Greys, led by Colonel Nugent. The Light Brigade of Cavalry was commanded by Colonel Jenkins, and numbered three regiments—the Carabiniers, Lieutenant-Colonel Napier; the 19th and 20th Hussars, under Lieutenant-Colonels Craigie and Cotton. The Artillery of the First Division numbered eighteen guns, under Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, and were followed by a detachment of Engineers. These were succeeded by the second battalions Grenadier and Coldstream Guards and the first and second of the Scots Fusiliers. The Brigade of Guards was under Colonel Bruce. The Guards went by very well indeed, and the Czar watched them intently. Next came the Fusilier Brigade, commanded by Major-General Herbert, and including the second battalion of the 21st, the two battalions of the 23rd, and the 104th. The Highland Brigade, under General Parke, consisted of the 42nd, 78th, 79th, and 93rd, marching to the sound of unnumbered pipes. The first real cheer was given to the favourite 42nd. The Infantry marched in columns of double companies, and it was a very happy idea to brigade together four regiments each of Fusiliers, Highlanders, and Rifles. The Second Division was commanded by Sir Alfred Horsford, who went by at the head of it with his staff. The leading Brigade was Major-General Erskine's, the first battalions of the 1st, 4th, and 19th Regiments, and the second battalion of the 24th. General Smith's brigade of the second battalions of the 14th and 16th and the 38th and 77th Regiments was followed by the Brigade of Rifles, under Lord Alexander Russell. After the first battalion of the 60th came the first, second, and third battalions of the Rifle Brigade, the Prince of Wales having placed himself at their head. The detachment of Army Service men and waggons which followed looked neat and smart, and the Russians seemed to take great interest in them. The march past over, the Infantry were again brought up, and went by in brigades, an imposing formation, but one which soon used up the twenty-four battalions. The Cavalry and Artillery then trotted past, and the parade was ended.

The sham fight was rather spoiled by the dust. The troops formed for attack at the north end of the valley, flanked by artillery and cavalry, and facing south from the line of the canal up the Long Valley on Burn's Hill and Plain. The heavy cavalry brigade having charged up the Long Valley, the light cavalry crossed Long Hill into the same ground and also made a charge. The First Division of Infantry attacked up the Long Valley, the Fusilier brigade leading in attack formation, the Guards and Highlanders following. The Second Division detached the Rifle Brigade to cover the right flank of the First Division; the Rifles moved through the woods, and aided the advance of the First Division by a flank attack. The fifth brigade of the same division was also detached to cover the left flank of the First Division; the fourth brigade covering the Guards and Highlanders as a reserve. The fire of the artillery covered all these movements. When the Fusilier brigade had been brought to a standstill the Guards and Highlanders advanced and charged, and then retired by battalions. At the conclusion of the sham fight the Royal party left the ground, and returned to London by special train at half-past four o'clock.

BALL AT THE PALACE.

The state ball given at Buckingham Palace, on the Tuesday evening, by command of the Queen, was a brilliant assembly. The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Alexis were attended by all the officers of her Majesty's household. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Arthur, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the ball. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the Palace, and a guard of honour of the first battalion Grenadier Guards was in attendance. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Imperial visitors and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the saloon at a quarter before eleven o'clock, when dancing commenced. Coote and Tinney's band was in attendance, conducted by Mr. Coote. The Queen's piper, Mr. Ross, played the music for the Scotch reel, which was danced before the Emperor of Russia. The flowers and plants used in the decoration of the saloons of Buckingham Palace were of a very choice description. They comprised some of the finest pelargoniums ever produced, principally dark varieties, and yellow flowers intermixed with lilies of the valley, black and yellow being the Imperial colours. They were supplied by Mr. J. Wills, of the Royal Exotic Nursery at South Kensington.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

On Wednesday, between ten and eleven, the Emperor and the Princes went to Woolwich by the South-Eastern Railway. The Emperor was accompanied by the Grand Duke Alexis, and was attended by Count Schouvaloff, Admiral Popoff, Prince Dolgorouky, and other Russians, with Lord Torrington, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and others deputed by the Queen. The Prince of Wales wore, out of compliment to Woolwich, the dark blue and silver uniform of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and the Duke of Cambridge appeared as Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The Duke of Edinburgh wore again the uniform of the Russian Jäger Regiment, on the rolls of which his Royal Highness's name was inscribed a few days before his marriage. Prince Christian and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar went down by the special train. At Plumstead the train was backed on to the Government Arsenal Railway, and drew up at a platform built for the occasion opposite the Gun Factory. Here the Emperor and the Princes were received by Sir David Wood, Commandant at Woolwich, and Sir John Aclay, Director-General of Artillery, Colonels Campbell, Milward, and Field, superintendents respectively of the gun factory, laboratory, and carriage departments. Colonel Goodenough, Sir David's Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Hall, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and many more officers, were present, and followed his Majesty and the Princes through the workshops.

The Arsenal Staff conducted the Imperial and Royal party, joined by Mr. Gathorne Hardy and Lord Eustace Cecil, across to the coiling mills. The chief of each department acted as guide in his own factory. In one of the rooms were several finished guns and specimens of ammunition; in another the Emperor was shown how the huge pieces, having been fashioned in the rough, were converted into smoothly-polished shot or shell. The coiling of a wrought-iron bar for the front portion of the breech coil for a 38-ton gun was shown. The Pattern-

Room is stored with exact duplicates of most of the guns in the British service, from the little mountain piece, throwing a seven-pounder shot, to the 9-inch gun, that weighs 12½ tons. The Emperor's attention was called by the Duke of Cambridge to the sectional models of the Woolwich Infant and the monster of 80 tons that is to be made.

The party made their longest halt in the factory where the Nasmyth hammer, the largest in the world—fitted with top steam—is worked. Adding to the 40 tons dead falling weight of the hammer the 51 tons added by a full pressure of steam above, a blow equivalent to a weight of 91 tons can be given by it with as much control as a child may exercise over a toy-mallet. The Imperial party occupied a specially erected platform to witness the welding of the trunnion coil of a 38-ton gun. The Czarewitsch last year witnessed a similar process with the trunnion coil of a 35-ton gun. The massive door of the furnace was raised, and in a fire terrible from the fierceness of its glow stood the white-hot coil—a cylinder weighing 23½ tons. This trunnion coil consisted of two thicknesses of bar-iron, coiled one upon the other. The work of the steam-hammer was to weld them into a homogeneous cylindrical mass. The powerful crane was set in motion, and the smiths sprang to the beautifully adjusted machinery. The fiery mass was seized by giant tongs, swung glowing and hissing out of the fire, and placed under the hammer. Blasts of hot air rushed across towards the spectators, but the size of the building rendered eye protectors unnecessary. The coil was welded effectually—the very floor, though its foundations are on a rock, vibrating with the tremendous blows. The force wielded by a dozen men at the lever of the crane was astounding; yet the hammer was subject to a steam power even more formidable. The visitors passed hurriedly through the heavy turnery and sighting room, where they might see thick slabs of metal peeled off the partly built guns, as by a knife. Without bestowing more than a passing glance at the great guns on the lathes, they went into the yard outside to witness the shrinking on of the breech coil of a 35-ton gun. This was conducted in the open air. Near the spot a number of heavy guns had been collected. These monsters were littered all about on the ground; they were of eighteen, twenty-five, and thirty-five tons. One huge fellow weighed thirty-eight tons. In the harness stores the visitors threaded their way through immense quantities of saddlery and other equipments. They passed on to the manufactory of Palliser shot, and thence to the carriage department. Here the parts of a wheel were fitted together in a minute in a hydraulic press. Many other operations were shown, but they are such as every visitor to the Arsenal is familiar with. The attention with which the Emperor listened to the explanations of the superintendents of the different departments was noticed.

WOOLWICH ARTILLERY REVIEW.

Leaving the Arsenal in carriages, his Majesty and the Princes arrived at the Artillery Barracks shortly before one o'clock. The cadets of the Academy were drawn up in a neat and smart-looking double rank on the gravel space in front of the mess-room. The Prince Imperial was there, carrying a carbine, and both the Emperor, who inspected the cadet company, and the Grand Duke Alexis, shook hands with him as they passed along the line. He afterwards joined the Emperor's party. There was some waiting before lunch, for the Princess of Wales had not yet arrived from town. But after a quarter of an hour the scarlet jackets of the outriders were seen among the trees beyond the Repository; two carriages and four came and drew up before the mess-room. In the first carriage were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian. The other carriage brought the Duke and Duchess of Teck. The Emperor, Princes, Princesses, and invited guests, to the number of about eighty in all, went to lunch in the Artillery mess-room. The Duke of Cambridge, as host, sat at the head of the table. Mr. Smyth's band played before the windows during lunch, which lasted an hour and a half.

By three o'clock all was ready for the afternoon review. The Common had been cleared, and a large force of troops kept back the crowds which pressed everywhere. The batteries were drawn up in a long line facing the Academy, six of Horse and ten of Field Artillery, ninety-four guns in all. The first line was composed of six batteries of Royal Horse Artillery—namely, the A, B, D, and G batteries of the B brigade, under the command of Colonel the Hon. E. T. Gage, C.B.; and the A and B of the dépôt brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Denne. Behind these stretched the second line, made up of nine batteries of field artillery—the A, B, and E of the fourth brigade, commanded by Colonel Radcliffe; the H, I, and K of the fourteenth brigade, commanded by Colonel Hawkins, C.B.; and the A, B, and C of the dépôt brigade, commanded by Colonel Ritters. At the extreme left of this second line was posted a single battery (four guns) of 40-pounders, under the command of Major Carey. To each of these largest guns twelve horses were attached; all the other guns were drawn by six horses. The guns of the Royal Horse Artillery were, as usual, 9-pounders, and most of those in the field batteries were 16-pounders; but part of the fourteenth brigade were furnished with 9-pounders. It is in contemplation for the future to supply the batteries in the field brigades with 9-pounder and 16-pounder guns alternately.

His Majesty and the Princes mounted their horses and rode upon the review-ground. The four Princesses were in a carriage, followed by their ladies in two other carriages. The Imperial party proceeded along the line of Royal Horse Artillery from right to left, then, turning, went back along the front of the Royal Artillery, and galloped across to the saluting-point. Quick as were their movements, they were scarcely in place before the Royal Horse Artillery were in position to complete the march-past. This was admirably precise and regular. The sixteen batteries, having first walked past the saluting-point, were afterwards brought on (with the exception of the 40-pounders) by divisions of two batteries at a trot; after which the six light batteries galloped past in fine style. Meantime the Field Batteries had formed line a quarter of a mile off, ready to advance and come into action as soon as the horse artillery had passed. The bugle sounded and on they came, sixty pieces in a row, stretching all across the Common. Another bugle-call, and in an instant they halted and unlimbered, the guns were wheeled round, the horses and limbers retired to the rear, and the guns opened fire in a minute. The long line flashed and smoked and thundered; then the horses were trotted quickly forward, and front was changed to the left by divisions of three batteries, the guns of the left division opening fire. The field batteries now retired, and the Horse Artillery advanced in line at a gallop, bearing straight down on the Staff and the crowds of spectators. "Action front" was the word, and the effect was most startling. The Horse Artillery having executed some further manœuvres, all the batteries formed line, and came forward at a trot. The Emperor, the Princes, and the Staff advanced, the halt was called, swords drawn, and the Royal salute given, the bands playing the Russian Hymn and "God save the Queen." The Emperor rode forward towards Sir David Wood, with whom his Majesty shook hands, and thanked

him, saying it was "splendid and magnificent." The illustrious party then returned to London.

The dinner given by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that evening to the Emperor, and the subsequent reception held by Lady Derby, was a brilliant close to the round of entertainments in honour of the Imperial guest.

DEPARTURE FROM GRAVESEND.

The Emperor's departure, on Thursday week, was an occasion for the manifestation of sincere public feeling. His last act, before leaving London, was to attend Divine worship, with his son and daughter, at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. Immediately after his Majesty's return to Buckingham Palace, at noon, he and his son drove to the railway at Charing-cross, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who accompanied our Imperial guests to their embarkation at Gravesend. The Emperor wore the uniform of a Russian Admiral; the Grand Duke Alexis and the Duke of Edinburgh were also in the Russian naval uniform; the Prince of Wales wore the Trinity House uniform, and the other Princes that of an English General. The Princess of Wales was in a black dress relieved by maize yellow; the Duchess of Edinburgh wore a magenta-coloured dress, over which was a brown shawl.

At the Gravesend station was drawn up a guard of honour from the 82nd Regiment; and here, too, were in waiting the Mayor of Gravesend (Mr. W. Lake) and the Town Clerk. No time was wasted. Escorted by a troop of the 7th Hussars, under Captain Prince Arthur, and preceded by the Mayor in his private carriage, the Royal carriages, eight in number, passed quickly along the streets through hearty greetings from pavement, house-top, and window, down to the pier. Here, again, were soldiers—a guard from the 10th Regiment; and here, of course, the crowd was thickest and the greeting warmest.

His Majesty had just received a telegram from the Empress of Russia, which the Mayor handed to him. Having read and handed the message first to his daughter, and then to his son, his Majesty, addressing the Mayor, said in excellent English, "I am glad to see you, Mr. Mayor, and also to see Gravesend looking so beautiful." His Worship bowed his acknowledgment of the gracious salutation; and then, after a brief pause, the Emperor gave his arm to the Princess of Wales, and walked down the pier to the landing-stage, followed by the Prince of Wales, who escorted the Duchess of Edinburgh, and by the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duke Alexis. The suite brought up the rear. The pier was decorated with flags, as when the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh made their entry; there were the hanging baskets of flowers, and the pretty children wearing straw hats trimmed with blue ribbon, and bearing the name "Marie." A large number of ladies had gathered on the pier. These respectfully saluted the Royal party as they passed along the carpeted way. The landing-stage was prettily draped with Russian and English flags.

The Imperial yachts *Derjava* and *Livadia* and the Russian corvette *Vitiaz* lay in the middle of the Thames. The river was crowded with yachts, schooners, steamers, and boats, amongst which was the ironclad *Triumph*. One of the boats of the *Vitiaz* was in waiting at the foot of the landing-stage, and into this descended the Emperor, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Prince Arthur. The Russian oarsmen rowed with such vigour that in about five minutes the Emperor and those accompanying him were on board the corvette, astern of which was the *Livadia*, the *Derjava* just behind her. The scene on the river was extremely fine. The sun shone, the east wind rippled the water, so that its little waves glistened like silver. The seamen of the *Vitiaz* and her Majesty's ship *Triumph* manned their yards; the Russian and English flags were flying on all sides. The music of the Russian National Anthem, played by the Marines' band on board the *Triumph*, could be just heard by those ashore. The guns of the ships thundered a salute as the Emperor crossed over to the *Vitiaz*. Here his Imperial Majesty stayed some time before going aboard the *Livadia*, and subsequently the *Derjava*. The English Princes, the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of Edinburgh returned to shore at ten minutes past three, the Russian yachts and the English man-of-war saluting, the Marines' band on board the *Triumph* playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the seamen and spectators cheering meanwhile. The Emperor was then rowed aboard the *Derjava*, whose golden double eagle, placed as figure-head, shone in the May sunshine. Steam was quickly got up, and at half-past three the *Derjava* slipped her moorings and steamed slowly down the river, followed by the *Livadia* and the *Triumph*. His Imperial Majesty stood on the paddle-box as the yacht moved away. He waved his flat cap repeatedly to the people on shore, who replied by waving their handkerchiefs and hats, and by cheering lustily. A short distance below, at Thames Haven, the ironclads were waiting, with steam up, to escort the *Derjava*. It was about a quarter past six in the evening when the guns of the Channel squadron thundered England's farewell to the Emperor of Russia. The squadron parted with the Royal yacht about eight miles below the Nore, and came to an anchor for the night near the lightship. The Emperor and the Grand Duke, his son, crossed safely to Flushing that night, landing at five o'clock next morning. They were received by the King of the Netherlands and Princes Henry and Alexander. After a short stay, his Majesty went on to Brussels, where he was entertained by the King and Queen of the Belgians; he thence proceeded to Ems.

KING CHARLES AT CHELSEA.

The Royal hospital for aged and disabled soldiers at Chelsea, which we have repeatedly described and illustrated, was founded in 1682, by King Charles II. The merit, indeed, of this patriotic and benevolent act belongs to Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor of Lord Holland's family, who was then Paymaster or Treasurer of the Army. Two other contemporary persons, of very different characters, John Evelyn and Nell Gwyn, joined their praiseworthy efforts to procure the establishment of this great national charity—or, rather, of this just and due provision for the country's worn-out defenders. The ground at Chelsea was the site of a projected Protestant theological college in the time of James I., but was not built upon, and Charles II. first gave it to the Royal Society, which sold it for £1300 to Sir Stephen Fox, for the soldiers' hospital. It was on Feb. 16, 1682, that King Charles laid the first stone of the present building. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren, and the cost £150,000. Its extensive front, of red brick and stone, in blocks of harmonious proportions, the gardens before and behind, and the avenues of limes and chestnuts, are familiar objects in London. So are the old pensioners, lounging about that part of town, in their long scarlet coats with blue facings, or sometimes blue overcoats, and three-cornered cocked hats, the uniform of those who fought under the Duke of Marlborough, a hundred years before the Duke of Wellington's battles. These poor old fellows are taught to revere the memory of Nell Gwyn's Royal master as the noblest of British monarchs and heroes. See

where his Majesty stands, in the armour of a Roman warrior, sculptured by Grinling Gibbons, erected in the central quadrangle which overlooks the Thames! On the 29th of May, which is Oak-apple Day—as it is the birthday of this beloved Prince, who once escaped the search of Cromwell's troops in the leafy branches of an oak—the military veterans of Chelsea do homage to their founder's statue. Its inclosure railing is adorned with the boughs of Old England's emblematic tree. The men are paraded before the Colonel or other commanding officer. They give three cheers for King Charles! and there is no harm in the fond old custom. But we should like to know if they did so in the time of the Young Pretender? And, if they did, was not the loyalty of some men from Highland regiments likely to be put to a shrewd test by that equivocal name of a King?

NEW BOOKS.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* in the Ashantee War, Mr. G. A. Henty, publishes a volume bearing the title of *The March to Coomassie* (Tinsley Brothers). It is a very fair account of the proceedings of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition. Mr. Henty has seen a good deal of war in different parts of the world. He is more especially conversant with the details of the Control, or commissariat and transport services. These he rightly considers of the most vital importance to a campaign of British troops; while they are confessedly the weaker parts of our military system. The officers, indeed, of the Control Department on the Gold Coast performed their work extremely well. Colonel Colley, whom Sir Garnet Wolseley appointed to its direction, obtains the highest praise. But the department was not so strong as it ought to have been, and the transport had nearly broken down. Mr. Henty, who witnessed the Abyssinian campaign, and was actually employed in the commissariat service of our army in the Crimea, is a competent judge of these matters. He disapproves of the present Civil Service organisation of the Control Department. In his discreet and moderate criticism of purely military affairs on the Gold Coast, this author deserves more consideration than Mr. H. M. Stanley, whose tone is not so pleasant. Mr. Henty presents a clear and distinct conception of the plan of Sir Garnet Wolseley's strategy from the beginning. The earlier operations, by which the Ashantee army was compelled to quit its threatening position near Elmina and Cape Coast Castle, and to retire beyond the Prah, are clearly placed in view. Of the defence of Abakrampa, too, which was not the least interesting action of this war, a spirited narrative is here supplied. In that instance alone does it seem that there was something like tardy slackness of movement on the part of the chief command. Certain measures for the relief of the beleaguered garrison were not so prompt and alert as they might have been. Sir Garnet Wolseley, indeed, was taken ill about that time, and may not have been wholly himself upon the occasion. The later events of the campaign, the march to the Prah and onward through Assin, the battle of Amoafu, and the destruction of Coomassie, are described in a style that is vigorous and animated, but quite unaffected. If all the special correspondents had this merit like Mr. Henty, our daily newspapers would be more agreeable reading.

A tour in the land of old Nile, the Sphinx, and the Pyramids is still an occasion for the making of many books, though we have so often heard of those things before. *The Fayoum, or Artists in Egypt* (H. S. King and Co.), is from the French of M. Paul Lenoir, one of a party who visited that once venerable corner of the East, with Sinai and Petra, to procure subjects for their skill with the pencil. The Fayoum is a province of Middle Egypt, to the west of the Nile above Memphis, where the lake Birket Keroum, or Moeris, with the canal of Joseph, and a complicated system of dykes and trenches, have produced much agricultural wealth. The chief town, Medinet-el-Fayoum, which is now connected by railway with Cairo, seems to be a lively place. Many of the inhabitants are of the ancient Christian race, the Copts. But this district, though it pleased M. Lenoir and lends its name to his book, really occupies very little space in the small volume. Cairo, with its picturesque crowd of quaint old buildings and Oriental costumes, the stupendous antiquities of Ghizeh, the diverting experiences of a ride through the Desert and life in a tent, are spoken of in a tone of frank enjoyment. After seeing the pilgrim procession of the Holy Carpet, and submitting to the laborious but voluptuous ordeal of a Turkish bath, M. Lenoir and his comrades travelled over the Isthmus of Suez to look at the "Biblical" mountains of Sinai and the rock-hewn city of Petra. We find this book very agreeable light reading.

The case of Mr. David Ker, special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Central Asia, at the time of the Russian Expedition to Khiva last year, has perhaps not been forgotten. It was discovered that one of his letters to that paper contained a graphic portrait of a Tartar chief, supposed to have been met by him on the banks of the Volga, and that this description was in substance identical with one he had before written in *All the Year Round*, with reference there to a Tartar chief he had met near Sebastopol. The fact was neither more nor less than that he had made use twice, in his contributions to different journals, of a typical figure, representing the character of an Asiatic race and class, to be found in many places around the Black Sea and the Caspian. It was not quite fair to his employers, the editors and proprietors of those journals, to serve either of them with literary matter, professing to be original, which had been used elsewhere. But "the very head and front" of Mr. Ker's offending had this extent and no more. Too much was made of the affair, which ought not to have been supposed to cast doubt upon the reality of his travels in Western and Central Asia. Mr. Ker did actually make his way, in the summer months of 1873, from Orenburg, on the Ural, to Fort Kazalinsk, on the Syr Daria, the ancient Jaxartes; and thence, after several weeks' detention, up the Syr Daria to Turkestan, and to the large commercial city of Tashkend, whence he advanced to Samarcand, near Bokhara. These towns, situated far beyond Khiva, are within the present limits of the Russian Empire. But the Russian military authorities did not allow Mr. Ker to get to Khiva. He returned in the autumn, by the same route that he had travelled in May. Yet, although he had failed in his undertaking to report the campaign of General Kaufmann, he had seen much that is of permanent interest, which he relates in a volume now before us (published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co.). Its title, *On the Road to Khiva*, seems hardly appropriate. But, taken as a survey of the lately annexed Turkish provinces of the Czar's empire, not including what may have been gained more recently on the Amou Daria or Oxus, we find Mr. Ker's book full of information. Its statements may be compared with the views in Mr. Vambery's historical and political essays, or with the Russian treatise on "Khiva and Central Asia," translated by Captain Spalding, which we noticed last week. Mr. Ker's narrative of his personal adventures and exploits is interesting, though too egotistical; but his self-esteem has been wounded by the harsh treatment that his reputation endured last year,

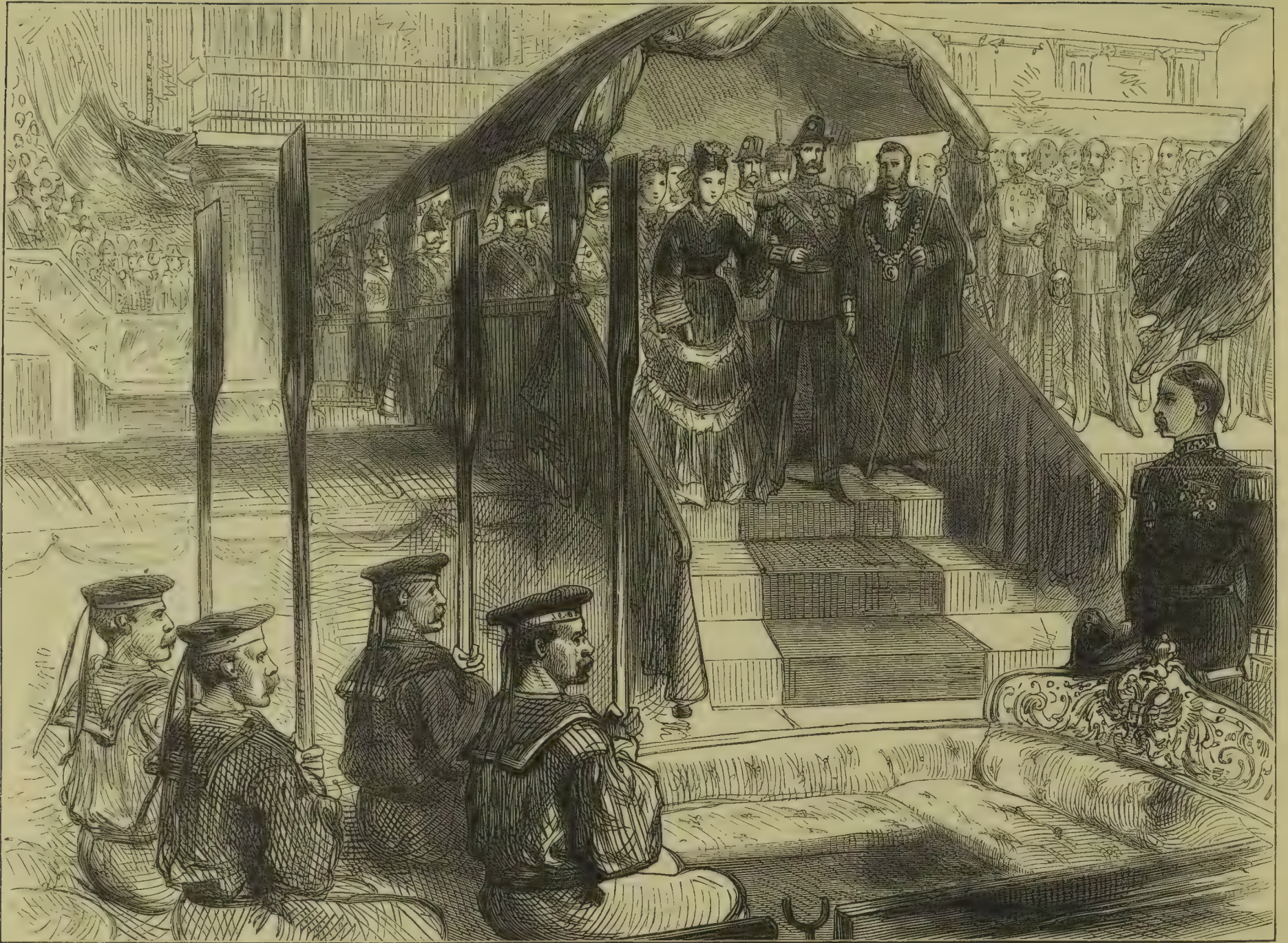
when he was far away from London, and could not defend himself. We hope he will soon have an opportunity of wiping out that disagreeable recollection by performing fresh services as a travelling observer and describer of some remote parts of the world.

The only reason for coupling together *Master Spirits*, by R. Buchanan (Henry S. King and Co.), and *Peeps into the Human Hive*, by Andrew Wynter, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Chapman and Hall), is not that similar subjects are handled by both authors, but that the two works belong to the same category, inasmuch as each contains—the former in one volume and the latter in two volumes—a republication of fugitive essays originally contributed to various periodicals, and now presented to the public in a different form and on their own merits, without the assistance or the hindrance (for periodicals have their determined foes as well as their staunch friends) of their primary associations. Mr. Buchanan is by this time—not without the help of that anonymous criticism which he considers so objectionable—securely established in no mean position among our poets; and there may be many who, unable or unwilling to hunt up his scattered pieces of prose, may be glad to read what he has to say, in the critical and the philosophical vein, about other more or less successful competitors, dead and living, in the arena of literature. His lofty and lordly tone, when he contemptuously puffs aside poor Tomkins and other anonymous critics or criticsasters, is likely to raise a smile upon the lips of those who seem to remember that he commenced his career in the preface, if memory may be trusted, of "Undertones" with something strongly resembling an appeal *ad misericordiam*. But it was well said by the Greek tragedian that Koros breeds Hybris. The question of anonymous criticism is, no doubt, a difficult one, and not to be discussed in a small space, but just a few remarks may be made upon it: as we say "measures not men," so we would say "criticisms not critics;" as there must be a beginning of everything, an unknown and, figuratively, nameless critic would be, to all intents and purposes, worse than an anonymous, who may be, for all the world knows, "somebody in particular," and, if what he says is sound, cannot be sneered down because he is "somebody nobody knows;" as Mr. Buchanan himself allows that "in many cases the anonymous is a mere cloak, and everybody knows whom it conceals," he, so far as "many cases" are concerned, answers his own objections; lastly, to be anonymous is almost the only way, though it is not at all a sure one, of escaping the pertinacity of those unconscionable authors who would fain make criticism a personal matter and their rubbish a subject of endless correspondence. It may be added that few papers have room enough to admit of a criticism properly worked out, and that the anonymous writer of a mere notice probably has no idea of doing more than throwing out a few hints from which the public may be led to conclude whether it would or would not be worth while to taste and try for themselves. And, slight as these notices necessarily are, nobody, perhaps, knows better than Mr. Buchanan himself how authors do hunger and thirst after them; and only object to them, for being anonymous or what not, when they are not exactly—and extremely—laudatory. So much for Mr. Buchanan and the anonymous. His own criticisms, when he ventures to be the critic as well as the student of his "master-spirits," are anything but anonymous, and, according to his own theory, have just so much weight as is attached to his name. An American senator, when delivering a funeral oration over another senator whom he had just had the misfortune to kill in a duel arising from a difference about legislation, is reported to have said, "He was middlin' on 'osses; he warn't no account at legislatin'." And if it should be held that Mr. Buchanan is "middlin' in poetics, and no account at criticism" he will, at any rate, have the satisfaction of feeling that he did his best by openly subscribing his distinguished name to prevent so singular a conclusion. As for Dr. Wynter, who dubs himself "a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," he is well known to be a very popular writer of articles relating to matters of popular interest; and one would feel quite safe in asserting that his two volumes do not contain a single essay which will not have some sort of attraction for one class or another of the community. One would not, however, feel quite so safe in affirming that he is an infallible authority; not that he has been caught tripping, but that his range is so vast and his subjects are so miscellaneous as to render an occasional slip almost inevitable. He seems to have something to say about everything that goes on in this busy world. *Nihil non tetigit*, one might be inclined to exclaim; but there is a sense in which one would not even mutter to oneself—*omne quod tetigit ornavit*.

A touch of Darwinism makes two works kin; and their titles are, respectively, *Man and Apes*, by St. George Mivart, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S. (Robert Hardwicke), and *Darwinism and Design; or, Creation by Evolution*, by George St. Clair, F.G.S., M.A.I., &c. (Hodder and Stoughton). The former professes to be "an exposition of structural resemblances and differences bearing upon questions of affinity and design," and is profusely illustrated; the latter purposes "to illustrate the wisdom and beneficence of the Almighty in the evolution of living things," and, being of a nature unadapted for illustrations, is unillustrated. The former confronts the reader with facts and consequent inferences drawn from the study of physical, chiefly anatomical, science; the latter plies him with all sorts of arguments based both upon fact and upon speculation. Properly to discuss such works would require a volume of many pages and a special course of mental discipline; it must suffice here to recommend them to the notice of all whom they may seem to concern.

A popular writer becomes the friend of the public; and between friends there is always a cordial understanding which invests no matter what written or spoken communication with an interest and an importance independent of intrinsic qualities, so that a large circle of readers may probably derive a satisfaction heightened by friendly sentiments from *Holiday Letters*, by M. Betham-Edwards (Strahan and Co.). And the letters, though they contain no information that is likely to be of service to the world in general, and indeed, are not remarkable for anything in particular, have certainly the charm of an easy, a sprightly, an ingenuous, a thoroughly feminine style. Alexandria, Smyrna, Athens, Weimar, and other places not thoroughly investigated by Mungo Park and his more recent and adventurous successors, were visited by the writer of the letters, who has recorded such facts as a host of amiable ladies will consider extremely interesting. Who says Weimar, says Goethe. Goethe, as is well known, wrote a few poems; and a mortal writing about Weimar could hardly be expected to abstain from padding the letter or letters with quotations from those poems. It is scarcely necessary to say that the author of "Holiday Letters" is a mortal; but the padding is that of a very considerate mortal.

The new baths and lecture-hall for Kennington were opened, last Saturday, by the London Swimming Club, under Mr. Elliott's management, when a series of feats of swimming was given by members of the club. The bath is named the Crown Baths, and is in the rear of the Oval.



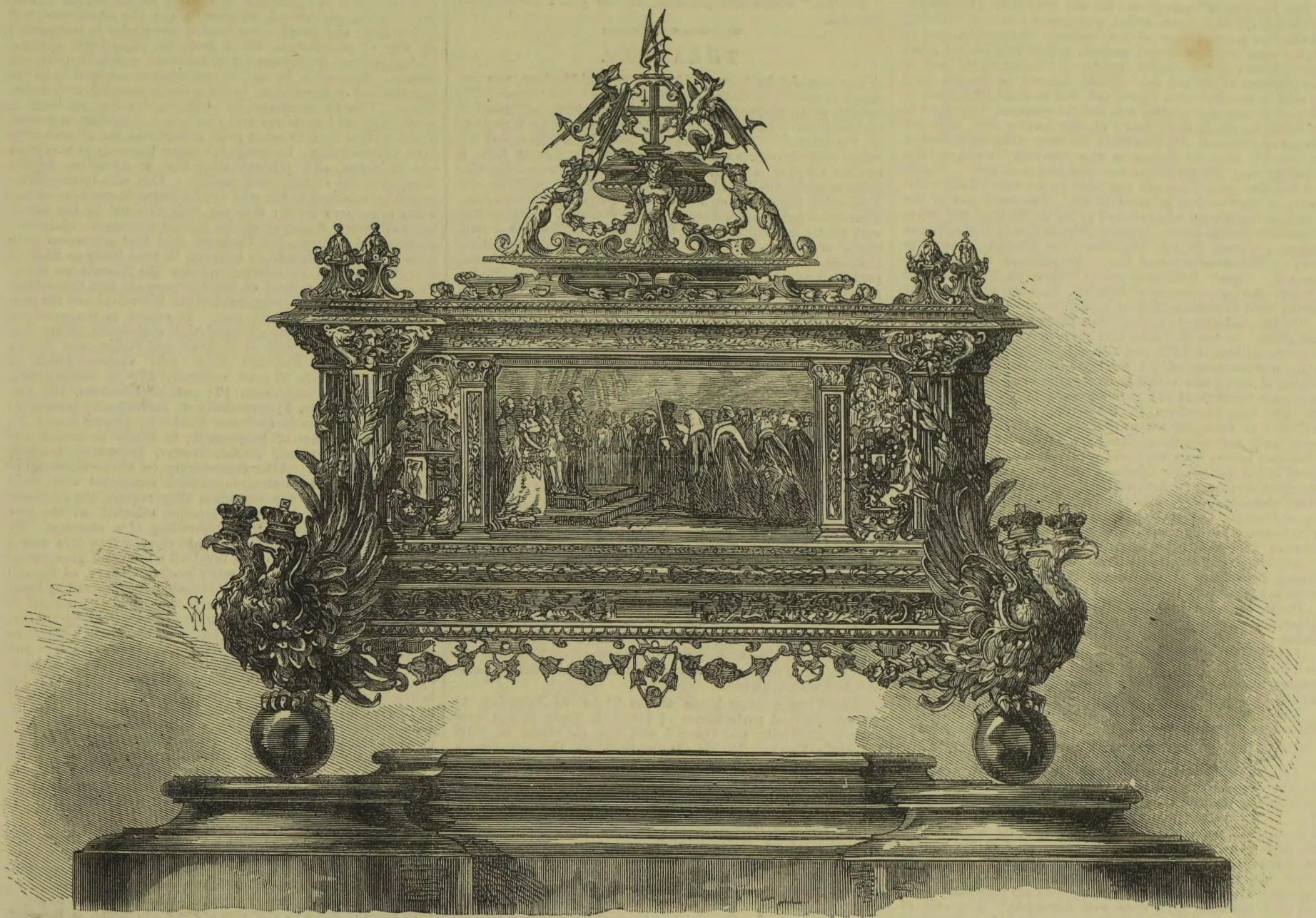
EMBARKATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT GRAVESEND.



DEPARTURE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN HIS YACHT FROM GRAVESEND.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT THE ALDERSHOTT REVIEW.



CASKET FOR THE CITY OF LONDON ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.



KING CHARLES'S DAY, CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Der Freischütz" was given, for the first time this season, yesterday (Friday) week, with a cast almost identical with that of the two performances of last season. Mdle. D'Angeri as Agata sang with enhanced success, particularly in the great scena, known in the English version as "Softly sighs," and in the cavatina of the last act. Mdle. Bianchi as Annetta sang so well in the duet with Agata, and was so much applauded in her solo pieces, the polacca-aria and the romanza, that she will probably be much more heard of, this having been only her second appearance. M. Faure was the same picturesque Caspar as formerly, and his singing in the "revenge" scena and the drinking song (the latter encored) was as fine as ever. Signor Bettini also gained special applause by his very effective delivery of Max's scena in the first act. The small part of the principal bridesmaid was assigned to Mdle. Cottino, and other characters were as before—Ottocar, Signor Rossi; Kuno, Signor Raguer; Kiliano, Signor Tagliafico; the Hermit, Signor Capponi. The overture and the "Huntsmen's chorus" were encored. Signor Bevignani conducted, as on Thursday and Friday—the performances of Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday having been directed by Signor Vianesi.

On the last-named evening "Les Diamans de la Couronne" was given, for the first time this year, in the Italian version, as produced here in 1873, and also with Madame Adelina Patti as the representative of the principal character (Caterina), the singing of this great artist having again been of superlative excellence throughout the performance. In the execution of the aria with variations in the second act Madame Patti's brilliancy of voice, refinement of style, and finished mechanism drew forth enthusiastic applause; a display of almost equal excellence having been her florid vocalisation in the aria introduced in the last finale. Madame Sinico was again the Diana, and the bolero-duet for her and Caterina was encored, as before. Other characters were also mostly as formerly—Rebolledo, Signor Ciampi; Campo-Mayor, Signor Tagliafico, &c.; the part of Sebastiano having properly been assigned to a tenor (Signor Sabater), instead of being transferred to a baritone, as before.

On Monday "Guglielmo Tell" was repeated, with M. Faure's resumption of the title-character—the cast in other respects having been the same as that recently noticed.

On Tuesday "Ernani" was given, for the first time this season, with the fine performance of Madame Adelina Patti as Elvira.

For Thursday "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced; for Friday, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" and for this (Saturday) evening, "Faust," with the debut of Mdle. Clemence Calasch as Siebel.

The third Floral Hall Concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

As mentioned last week, Signor Campanini reappeared on the Thursday of that week, as Gennaro in "Lucrezia Borgia," the character in which he made his debut in this country, in May, 1872. His reception on his reappearance was of the most enthusiastic kind, encores having been awarded to his solo in the first scene, "Di Pescatore Ignobile," and in the trio in the second act "Gual se ti sfugge," a prominent feature in which was Signor Campanini's delivery of the passage beginning "Meco benigni," in which his resonant high chest notes and good cantabile style were well displayed. The cast of the opera was in other respects also mostly as before, including the fine performances of Mdle. Titiens as Lucrezia and Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Maffio Orsini. Signor Rota was again the Duke, and other characters were filled as before.

Mdle. Singelli maintains the favourable impression already produced by her refined and brilliant singing in the principal character of Auber's "Caterina" ("Les Diamans de la Couronne"), the fourth performance of which took place on Saturday.

On Monday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was repeated; and on Tuesday "Lucrezia Borgia" was given again, with the same cast as on Thursday week.

For last Thursday, "Marta" was announced; and to-night (Saturday) Madame Christine Nilsson is to make her first appearance this season as Margherita in "Faust;" the production of Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," being expected next week, with this great singer as the heroine.

The magnificent playing of the Russian pianist, Madame Essipoff, at the sixth of the New Philharmonic concerts (last week) elicited the most enthusiastic applause from an audience that comprised many professors and connoisseurs. Unbounded executive power, facile command of the greatest mechanical difficulties, a thorough control over every gradation of tone from grandeur to delicacy, rhythmical phrasing that denotes high intellectual perception—such are the merits of this admirable artist, as displayed in Rubinstein's fourth concerto and Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia." Two recitals of pianoforte music have been announced by Madame Essipoff, at the first of which, on Wednesday afternoon, the programme comprised Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata, and miscellaneous pieces by Bach, Field, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt, &c.

That excellent pianist Mdle. Marie Krebs gave the first of two recitals of classical and modern pianoforte music at St. James's Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when her programme comprised an interesting selection of pieces in various styles.

The Welsh Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. John Thomas, commenced its fourth season on Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

Whit Monday (the bank holiday) was celebrated at the Royal Albert Hall by a concert of popular songs and ballads, sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Maybrick. Mr. F. H. Cowen conducted.

Mr. E. H. Thorne, known as a skilful pianist, gave his pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday.

The annual concert of Mr. F. H. Cowen, who has frequently distinguished himself as a composer and a pianist, was to take place at Dudley House yesterday afternoon; when, also, M. Alphonse Duvernoy was to give his first pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms.

The fifth concert of the Philharmonic Society, on Monday evening, will bring back the eminent pianist, Herr Alfred Jaell, who is to play Beethoven's first concerto and the concert-stück of Robert Schumann.

Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit concert, which was announced for Monday next, is unavoidably postponed.

On Friday evening Miss Philp, well known as the composer of many successful songs and ballads, will give her annual concert at St. James's Hall; the programme of which includes the names of several eminent performers.

The concert announced by Mr. E. Silas for Saturday evening next, at St. George's Hall, will include his clever pianoforte playing in pieces by himself and others.

This week's Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace—the third of the summer series—will be devoted to a performance of Signor Randegger's dramatic cantata, "Fridolin," which was produced at last year's Birmingham Festival.

THEATRES.

A new comedy, by Messrs. Henry and Athol Mayhew, was produced at the Haymarket on Monday, entitled "Mont Blanc." The work is of the picturesque order, and not a little ambitious in its treatment. Part of its plot is derived from "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon." The scene is on or near Mont Blanc, and the action that of tourists engaged in its ascent. Among them is one Mr. Chirpey, a London oil and Italian warehouseman, who seeks to place a bill of his "persuasive pickles," with the corresponding engraving, on the summit of the famous mountain. This character is represented by Mr. Buckstone, who invests it with all the humour of which it is capable. There is a multitude of other characters. Young Lord Silverspoon gives little opportunity to Mr. Buckstone, junior. Somewhat better parts fall to the lot of Mr. Kendal and Mr. Howe, in the persons of Harold Marjoribanks and the Hon. Percy Centlivre, two rival lovers, the former of whom is the more honourable, and consequently successful. Two foreign characters are introduced—Mr. T. S. Jerrold, as Le Capitaine Achille Fortinbras, and Mr. Everill, as Herr Professor Windbeutel; but they only serve to encumber the action. The ladies perhaps fare best. Mrs. Chippendale, as Mrs. Chirpey, and Miss Amy Roselle, as her daughter Florence, made the most of their rôles, and were decidedly successful. The main defect of the play is the poverty of its dialogue. The new scenes, by Messrs. O'Connor and Morris, were well painted and set; nevertheless, the performance failed to excite enthusiasm.

A new burlesque, of decided character, was produced at the Vaudeville on Saturday, under the title of "Here's Another Guy Manning; or, The Original Hair Restorer." The title indicates the quality of the piece. The original situations are, of course, skilfully travestied, and the dialogue is replete with execrating puns. There is much of the grotesque in the make-up of the characters; Mr. Thomas Thorne, as Mr. Henry Irving, is a wonderful specimen of the funny and the faithful in the part of Gilbert Glossin; scarcely second to which is that of Dirk Hatterick, by Mr. David James. The combat between them that subsequently takes place is frightfully exciting. Miss Kate Bishop personated the wandering heir, Henry Bertram; and Miss C. Richards the famous Meg Merrilies. At the conclusion no doubt remained but that a considerable success had been achieved.

There was a great house at the Globe, on Saturday, to witness the final performance of Mr. J. L. Toole in the new comedy of "Wig and Gown" and the old farce of "Ici On Parle Français." Mr. Toole made on the occasion a characteristic farewell speech.

Mr. Tom Taylor's new drama of "Clancarty" was performed, on Saturday morning, by the Olympic company, at the Gaiety, and commanded a large audience.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment has now taken possession of St. George's Hall, and finds a sympathising audience. A new piece has been lately added to their repertoire. "Charity Begins at Home" now yields to a pleasing, sketchy affair, called "He's Coming; via Slumborough, Snoozleton, and Snoreham." This is also written by Mr. F. C. Burnand. The chief scene is the Snoozleton railway station; and here all manner of queer things are done, queer personages introduced, queer songs sung, and queer uses made of the telegraph. We cannot detail the characteristics of the thirteen characters that take part in the action, and which are excellently impersonated by Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Law. They were all exceedingly comic and clever, and are well calculated to delight a fashionable audience.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SYMMETRY OF CRYSTALS.

Professor Maskelyne, M.A., keeper of the mineral department, British Museum, began his second lecture, on Thursday week, by saying that hitherto he had considered a crystal as a group of forms, but that now it would be considered as an assemblage of zones. He defined a zone on a crystal as a set of faces, like those of a prism, the edges between which are parallel to each other, and so to an imaginary line, drawn through a point taken for the centre of the crystal. This was elucidated by reference to beautiful models of crystals formed of wires differently coloured. He then alluded to the word "axis," as signifying any particular direction to which qualitative or quantitative properties may be referred, such as optic, thermic, or magnetic axes. Crystallographic axes are a sort of ideal scaffolding built up within the crystal, and fixed in place as in direction for quantitative comparisons; and symmetry axes are those round which the morphological features of the crystal are repeated at rhythmic intervals. The simplest way of considering the symmetry that the faces of a zone or crystal may present is to conceive the crystal as constructed in equipose; a line parallel to the edges formed by the faces of the zone being supposed to pass through the centre or zone-axis, a plane through the centre perpendicular to this zone-axis being the zone-plane. The fundamental law of crystallography was then explained and illustrated, and also compared with that lying at the root of all chemical combinations. The faces forming a zone were stated to be obedient to a geometrical law connecting their mutual angular inclinations with their symbols; and the line of argument was indicated by which this law can be shown to impose restrictions on the sorts of symmetry possible in a crystal zone. Mr. Maskelyne then defined the nature of the symmetry that may be presented by the distribution of the faces in a zone, or by the sides of a crystal face, or by a complete crystal; and he referred to specimens and diagrams of the types of symmetry comprised under the six crystallographic systems—namely, 1, symmetry to a centre only, the anorthic system; 2, symmetry to one plane, the oblique system; 3, symmetry to three perpendicular planes, the orthorhombic system; 4, symmetry to five planes, the tetragonal system; 5, symmetry to seven planes, the hexagonal system; 6, symmetry to nine planes, the cubic or tesseral system. The types of symmetry possible in a crystal were shown to be thus limited, in consequence of planes of symmetry in a crystal, as in a zone, being able to meet each other only at right angles or at angles of 45, 60, or 30 deg. Mr. Maskelyne then proceeded to show, by *a priori* reasons, the sort of action which a crystal must present in modifying, for instance, a ray of light or radiant heat entering it perpendicularly to a zone-plane, of which the symmetry is tetragonal, trigonal, hexagonal, or orthorhombic. This he illustrated by experiments, showing the different effects produced by a crystal on a polarised ray of light. In the course of the lecture he explained the reason why crystals presented no case of pentagonal symmetry, a kind so frequent among flowers.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Professor W. Kingdon Clifford began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 22nd inst., by alluding to the due exercise of our activities in relation to the duties of self-preservation, parenthood, citizenship, and the advancement of civilisation; and specified the kind of knowledge to be acquired by way of preparation, which included physiology, physics, biology, and sociology, whereby we are better enabled to guide our actions. Education, he said, is commonly considered to be the acquirement of knowledge, but it is really learning to do something. This he illustrated by describing the way we learn to speak, read, and write our own or a foreign language—a process which at first costs us much pains and trouble, but afterwards is done automatically. Language is a means to enable us to express our thoughts, and primary education is therefore merely learning to use certain tools readily. This was further illustrated by referring to the way a child learns to use scissors and a boy to get on a horse: they are both directed by the knowledge of facts. Speaking of the highest education—literature, science, and history—the Professor said that cramming with facts is useless, unless these facts can be used freely as tools of thought, without considering whence the knowledge came. Proceeding to the subject of his discourse, he said that education ought to be the development of the individual and the consequent development of the race. In regard to the question, Who are the people? he adverted to the abstracts of the last Census of the population of England and Wales; and, taking 142 adult men, classified them into various kinds of workers:—On land, 27; on minerals, 22; in construction, 21; on materials and dress, 17; general labourers, 10; carriers, 10; indefinite, 5; mercantile, 4; servants, 3; grooms, 2; workers and dealers in food and drinks, 8; general dealer, 1; soldiers, 2; keepers of lodgings, 2; to which he added one magistrate, clergyman, doctor, lawyer, policeman, teacher, student, and sailor. After commenting on the subdivisions of these classes, on various circumstances connected with their occupations, and on the education they require, the Professor from the class engaged in construction selected, as the best typical case, the making the hand-railing of a staircase. By means of specimens and diagrams, he showed that this was a most difficult thing to do, and involved a profound geometrical problem, which would baffle many mathematicians, as the rail includes a double curvature. This problem was solved by Peter Nicholson, a workman, who invented the cylindrical method of cutting out rails, which had been further improved by another workman, John Weston. This indicates the kind of education needed by the people—that which will conduce to the free and perfect use of many tools, in opposition to the one-sidedness so apt to ensue from the division of labour, resulting from the increased employment of machinery. Adult workmen should be taught to use practically scientific ideas. They should be set thinking; and the first thing is to acquire the machinery of accurate thought. For this purpose Professor Clifford warmly advocated the teaching of geometrical and mechanical drawing as essential to the working classes, being to them fully as important as reading and writing. George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

THE MOON, MARS, AND THE ASTEROIDS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, in his third lecture on the Planetary System, on Saturday last, resumed the consideration of the moon, and more particularly discussed the question whether she once possessed seas and an atmosphere. After examining various theories, including that advanced by Hansen, that perhaps there is water on the side of the moon which is invisible to us, Mr. Proctor said that he was disposed to accept the opinion of Frankland, that water formerly existed on the moon's surface, and that it had been absorbed into her interior, as the once incandescent nucleus cooled and contracted; there can consequently be no evaporation-producing clouds; and if there be an atmosphere, it must be of great tenuity. Mr. Proctor then entered upon the consideration of the planet Mars, illustrated by reference to large coloured pictures copied from telescopic observations, and a chart of the hemispheres (compiled by himself from Mr. Dawes's pictures), which exhibited the geographical features duly named; snow and ice appear to exist as in our own polar regions. After describing the present condition and probable past history of this planet, and pointing out analogies with our globe, he arrived at the conclusion that Mars has long since passed the stage when life such as we are familiar with could exist upon its surface in consequence of the extreme cold. He also explained the method by which various astronomers have endeavoured to find accurately the time that Mars takes to revolve on his axis—that is, its day—and he stated that he himself had calculated it to be 24 hours 37 min. 22.735 sec. Mr. Proctor then described the way in which Mr. Huggins had demonstrated the existence of water on the surface of the planet by the spectrum analysis of the vapour in its atmosphere. Finally, he commented on the asteroids, a zone of 136 small planets travelling between Mars and Jupiter, and expressed his opinion as adverse to the theory that they are fragments of a large planet which had exploded. The disturbing influence of Jupiter, he said, may possibly prevent their uniting to form one large planet.

The lecture this day (Saturday) will be devoted to Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, illustrated by many photographs on glass, illuminated by means of the electric light.

STRINGED MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dr. W. H. Stone gave the first of a course of two lectures on the Theory of Musical Instruments on Tuesday last. In his introductory remarks he strongly advocated the increased cultivation of our minor senses, touch and hearing; referring, among other examples, to the power acquired by skilful musicians, whose very soul and character seem to stream forth from the tips of their fingers. In these lectures, he said, he desired to occupy the intermediate ground between treatises on acoustics and those on music, and that he wished to raise music from an art to a science by the application of scientific principles. After briefly referring to regular vibrations of the air producing musical tones, and to irregular vibrations creating mere noise; and stating that sound, like light, can be reflected and refracted, and that every musical sound is characterised by its loudness, pitch, and quality, he proceeded to consider more especially the vibration of strings. Proceeding, then, to stringed instruments, he alluded to the lute and the theorbo, or bass lute; and then noticed the crowd and the rote, ancestors of the instruments in which the string is not struck, but rasped by a bow. The violin, the successor of the viol family, was first mentioned in 1596; but a rebeck had been made about 1546 by Andrea Amati. The viol had six strings and frets, and the only form of it now in use is the double bass, the violin not being a viol. The viol d'amore and viol di Gamba are now disused; but the latter, which was exhibited and played on, Dr. Stone thought might be well revived, and would supply a gap in the present series. He then described the peculiarities and wonderful powers of the stringed instruments now in use—the violin, the viola or tenor (called "alto" abroad), the violoncello, and the double-bass; and, in reference to the last of them, he described a method by which he had succeeded in lowering the scale to C C C, thus supplying a deficiency in the

modern orchestra. This he effected by adding to the weight of the string through coiling it with heavy pianoforte wire; and he showed that a fine solemn deep note is thereby produced. In the illustrations of the lecture an orchestra was gradually built up, beginning with a solo and ending with a quintet. Mr. Carrodus played Bach's "Chaconne" (a work seldom attempted from its extreme difficulty) with marvellous breadth and accuracy of intonation. He also led the melodious Trio No. 3 of Corelli, two movements of Spohr's G minor quartet for strings, Mendelssohn's Theme in D with variations, and the last movement of Schubert's quintet, commonly called "The Forellen," or "Trout" quintet, from the little popular air of that name upon which it is founded. Mr. Enthoven played to perfection a nocturno of Kalliwoda, well fitted to show the weird and mournful character of the viola. Mr. Boatwright's fine tone on the violoncello in Mendelssohn's variations was conspicuous, and he joined Mr. Godden in a duet of Corelli for violoncello and double-bass. Mr. Bird's performance on the piano, both in the accompaniments and in the difficult concertante parts of the Mendelssohn duet and the Schubert quintet, was refined and sympathetic. The lecture on Tuesday next will be devoted to Wind Instruments.

At the next and concluding Friday evening meeting Professor Burdon Sanderson will give a discourse on the singular plant named Venus's Fly-Trap (*Dionaea muscipula*).

With reference to Mr. Sedley Taylor's lecture on the Trial of Galileo (of which a notice appeared in our Number for May 16, page 474), concluding with an appeal to the Roman authorities to publish the whole set of Galileo documents in facsimile, Mr. W. J. Fitzpatrick informs us that during the revolution of 1848 the records of the Inquisition were carried away from Rome, and are now preserved in the MS. Room of Trinity College, Dublin. Recent examination showed that the parts which should have related to the case of Galileo had been cut out.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR J. G. REEVE DE LA POLE, BART.

Sir John George Reeve-De la Pole, eighth Baronet, of Shute, Devon, J.P. and D.L., died in Jermyn-street, on the 19th inst. He was born Jan. 21, 1808, the son of Sir William Templer De la Pole, seventh Baronet, D.C.L., by Sophia Anne, his first wife, only daughter of George Templer, Esq., of Shapwick House, in the county of Somerset, and

was grandson of Sir John William Pole, sixth Baronet of Shute, who assumed, by Royal license, in 1790, the prefix "De la." The ancestor of Pole of Shute is stated by Prince, in "The Worthies of Devon," to have possessed Pole, near Tiverton, temp. William the Conqueror. The Baronet whose death we record succeeded to the title April 1, 1847. He had taken, in 1838, the additional surname of Reeve. He was twice married: first, March 26, 1829, to Margaretta, second daughter of Henry Barton, Esq., of Saucethorpe Hall, in the county of Lincoln; and secondly, Feb. 2, 1843, to Josephine Catherine Denise Carré, (of Anse, Rhône, France; but had issue only by the former (who died June, 1842), one child, Margaretta Luchesa Jane Maria, married, first, 1849, to Lieutenant-Colonel John Temple West, Grenadier Guards; and secondly, 1860, to H. V. Pennefather, Esq., late Captain in the 41st Foot. The baronetcy devolves on Sir John's half-brother, now Sir William Edmund Pole, ninth Baronet, barrister-at-law, who is married to Margaret Victoriosa, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., and has issue.

SIR H. S. MEYSEY-THOMPSON, BART.

Sir Harry Stephen Meysey-Thompson, Bart., of Kirby Hall and Thorpe Green, in the county of York, died at Kirby Hall on the 17th inst., a few weeks only after his creation as a Baronet. He was born, Aug. 11, 1809, the eldest son of Richard John Thompson, Esq., of Kirby Hall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Turton, Esq., of Sughall Hall, in the county of Stafford, and Mary Meysey, his wife. The family of Thompson, from which he descended, is of long standing in Yorkshire, and of the same origin as the Thompsons of Humbleton, Eserick, and Sheriff Hutton. The deceased Baronet went, as a Fellow Commoner, to Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated in honours in 1832. Subsequently he became a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire; served as High Sheriff in 1856; was one of the chief founders of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society; was elected, in 1867, President of the Royal Agricultural Society; acted for many years as chairman of the North-Eastern Railway Company; and sat in Parliament for Whitley, in the Liberal interest, from 1859 to 1865. He married, Aug. 26, 1843, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Sir John Croft, Bart., Baron da Serra da Estrella, and leaves six sons and five daughters. Of the latter the eldest, Elizabeth Lucy, was married, in 1868, to Walter Stafford Northcote, Esq., eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Of the sons, the eldest, Sir Henry Meysey Thompson, present Baronet, of Kirby Hall (educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge), was born Aug. 30, 1845; and the fourth, the Rev. Charles Maude Meysey-Thompson, was married, the 28th of last month, to Emily Mary, second daughter of Sir James Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton. Sir Harry took a very prominent part in railway affairs; and the estimation in which he was held by the railway world is shown by the fact of his having been chairman of the United Railways Companies Association from its first institution down to last year.

The portrait of Sir Walter Scott, painted by Sir Edwin Landseer and presented by Mr. Albert Grant, M.P., is exhibited in the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. Karl Blind is giving a course of three lectures on Hans Sachs, at the Cavendish Rooms, Mortimer-street, for the purpose of contributing to the cost of the Hans Sachs memorial, which will be unveiled on June 24, at Nuremberg.

Mr. Tom Hood will preside at the annual meeting of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, on Tuesday, June 9, at the offices of the institution, 9, Lawrence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street.

The Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will open, on the 23rd of June, the new infant nursery for the children of seamen and others, adjoining the schools opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1870. The schools and nursery are in connection with St. Paul's, Dock-street, the church for seamen of the port of London, of which the Rev. Dan Greatorex is Vicar.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

G. H. V.—No. Problem 1577 cannot be solved in the way you propose. You have forgotten that Black can advance the Q's Pawn at his fourth move.

A. F.—He must replace the Bishop and move his King out of check.

J. H. S. Kilmaeow—It shall be examined and reported on forthwith.

D. A. Dublin—We cannot say.

RUS FORNEY, SEKLO, and Others.—Besides the author's very elegant solution. Problem No. 1577 admits, unfortunately, of a very commonplace one, beginning with 1. Kt to Q 3d, or 1. Kt to Q 4th.

C. W. of Sanbury.—Cannot No. 2 be solved by 1. Kt to K 3rd?

H. SCHLUMBERGER, J. BLACKMORE.—Declined with thanks.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1578 has been received from A. B.—H. F. E. of Auckland.—M. P.—East Marden.—G. H. V.—W. V. G. D.—A. Young (215)—K. M. G.—W. Mavor—Ada and Kate—Inagh—Barrow Hedges—Eunice Frau—H. A. N.—Highfield—Seymour Taylor—D. A. of Dublin—Polymetis—J. Sowden—Rus Forney—A. E. Viney—S. H. Thomas.—H.M.S. Favourite—M. D.—W. Airey—Kingston Mark—Arthur James—Derwent—T. W. of Canterbury—A. Wood—E. S.—W. B. D.

* The greater part of our Chess correspondence must remain unanswered for want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1579.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 4th	K to Q 4th, or *	3. Kt gives mate.	
2. Q to K 6th (ch)	Any move		

* 1. Q to K 6th (ch) B takes Kt †

† 1. Q to K 2nd (ch) K to K 6th K takes P

3. Q or R gives mate.

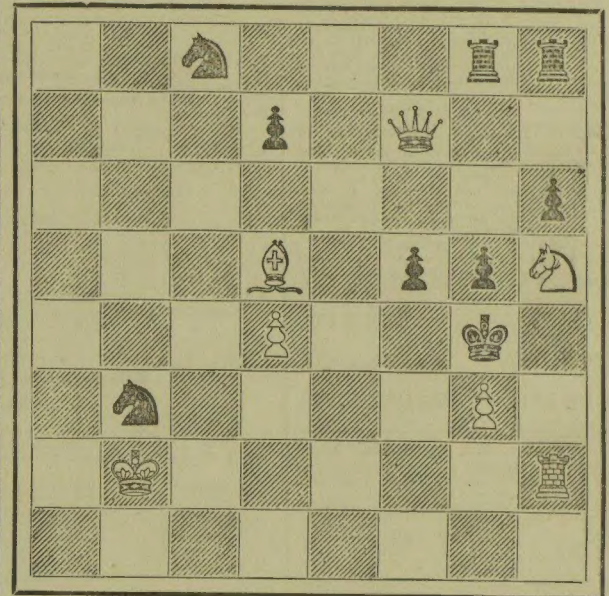
3. R to Kt 4th. Mate.

The other variations are very obvious.

PROBLEM NO. 1580.

By Mr. W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN THE LONDON AND VIENNA CHESS CLUBS.

The match, played through the medium of the telegraph, between the City of London Chess Club and the Chess Club of Vienna has lately terminated. It was begun in June, 1872, the conditions being that two games should be played simultaneously, that the club winning both games or winning one game and making a drawn battle of the second should be conqueror, and receive £100 from the other side. It was further agreed that if each side won one game, or if both games were drawn, a second match should or should not be played, as the belligerents might then determine. Upon the receipt of London's forty-ninth move in the first or "London game," the Viennese players wrote to their opponents as follows:—

[Translation.]

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

Gentlemen,—In consequence of your telegram of the 19th, we resign the London game and offer you a draw in the Vienna game. If you agree to these conditions the match between us has come to a termination in your favour, and in that case we shall remit to you the amount of £100 without delay.

WEINBRENNER, Hon. Sec. Vienna, March, 1874.

The London players, in reply, accepted this resignation, but "without prejudice" to their opinion as to the probable result of the second or Vienna game.

The following is the game begun by London; its companion, begun by Vienna, shall be given next week.

GAME I.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Vienna).	WHITE (London).	BLACK (Vienna).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	12. K P takes P	B to K B 4th
2. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	13. Kt to K 4th	P takes Q P
3. Kt to Q 3rd		14. Kt to Q B 3rd	
4. B to K 3rd		15. B to K 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to K 4th		16. Q to K B 4th	Kt takes B
6. Kt takes B		17. Q takes K Kt	Q to K Kt 4th (ch)
7. B takes Q		18. P to K B 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd
8. Q to Q 2nd		19. P to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2nd
9. Castles		20. Q to Q 4th	
10. Kt to K 3rd		21. Q takes Q P	Q R to Q B sq
11. Kt to K 4th		22. Q takes Kt P	Kt takes P
12. P to K 3rd		23. P to K Kt 4th	B takes P
13. Kt to K 3rd		24. Kt takes P	K to B sq
14. B to K 3rd		25. Kt to K 3rd	
15. P to K 4th		26. Kt to K 4th	
16. Kt to K 3rd		27. Kt to K 5th	
17. P to K 3rd		28. Kt to K 6th	
18. Kt to K 4th		29. Kt to K 7th	
19. P to K 3rd		30. Kt to K 8th	
20. Kt to K 3rd		31. Kt to K 9th	
21. Kt to K 4th		32. Kt to K 5th	
22. Kt to K 6th		33. Kt to K 7th	
23. Kt to K 8th		34. Kt to K 9th	
24. Kt to K 10th		35. Kt to K 11th	
25. Kt to K 12th		36. Kt to K 13th	
26. Kt to K 14th		37. Kt to K 15th	
27. Kt to K 16th		38. Kt to K 17th	
28. Kt to K 18th		39. Kt to K 19th	
29. Kt to K 20th		40. Kt to K 21st	
30. Kt to K 22nd		41. Kt to K 23rd	
31. Kt to K 24th		42. Kt to K 25th	
32. Kt to K 26th		43. Kt to K 27th	
33. Kt to K 28th		44. Kt to K 29th	
34. Kt to K 30th		45. Kt to K 31st	
35. Kt to K 32nd		46. Kt to K 33rd	
36. Kt to K 34th		47. Kt to K 35th	
37. Kt to K 36th		48. Kt to K 37th	
38. Kt to K 38th		49. Kt to K 39th	
39. Kt to K 40th		50. Kt to K 41st	
40. Kt to K 42nd		51. Kt to K 43rd	
41. Kt to K 44th		52. Kt to K 45th	
42. Kt to K 46th		53. Kt to K 47th	
43. Kt to K 48th		54. Kt to K 49th	
44. Kt to K 50th		55. Kt to K 51st	
45. Kt to K 52nd		56. Kt to K 53rd	
46. Kt to K 54th		57. Kt to K 55th	
47. Kt to K 56th		58. Kt to K 57th	
48. Kt to K 58th		59. Kt to K 59th	
49. Kt to K 60th		60. Kt to K 61st	
50. Kt to K 62nd		61. Kt to K 63rd	
51. Kt to K 64th		62. Kt to K 65th	
52. Kt to K 66th		63. Kt to K 67th	
53. Kt to K 68th		64. Kt to K 69th	
54. Kt to K 70th		65. Kt to K 71st	
55. Kt to K 72nd		66. Kt to K 73rd	
56. Kt to K 74th		67. Kt to K 75th	
57. Kt to K 76th		68. Kt to K 77th	
58. Kt to K 78th		69. Kt to K 79th	
59. Kt to K 80th		70. Kt to K 81st	
60. Kt to K 82nd		71. Kt to K 83rd	
61. Kt to K 84th		72. Kt to K 85th	
62. Kt to K 86th		73. Kt to K 87th	
63. Kt to K 88th		74. Kt to K 89th	
64. Kt to K 90th		75. Kt to K 91st	
65. Kt to K 92nd		76. Kt to K 93rd	
66. Kt to K 94th		77. Kt to K 95th	
67. Kt to K 96th		78. Kt to K 97th	
68. Kt to K 98th		79. Kt to K 99th	
69. Kt to K 100th		80. Kt to K 101st	
70. Kt to K 102nd		81. Kt to K 103rd	
71. Kt to K 104th		82. Kt to K 105th	
72. Kt to K 106th		83. Kt to K 107th	
73. Kt to K 108th		84. Kt to K 109th	
74. Kt to K 110th		85. Kt to K 111st	
75. Kt to K 112nd		86. Kt to K 113rd	
76. Kt to K 114th		87. Kt to K 115th	
77. Kt to K 116th		88. Kt to K 117th	
78. Kt to K 118th		89. Kt to K 119th	
79. Kt to K 120th		90. Kt to K 121st	
80. Kt to K 122nd		91. Kt to K 123rd	
81. Kt to K 124th		92. Kt to K 125th	
82. Kt to K 126th		93. Kt to K 127th	
83. Kt to K 128th		94. Kt to K 129th	
84. Kt to K 130th		95. Kt to K 131st	
85. Kt to K 132nd		96. Kt to K 133rd	
86. Kt to K 134th		97. Kt to K 135th	
87. Kt to K 136th		98. Kt to K 137th	
88. Kt to K 138th		99. Kt to K 139th	
89. Kt to K 140th		100. Kt to K 141st	
90. Kt to K 142nd		101. Kt to K 143rd	
91. Kt to K 144th		102. Kt to K 145th	
92. Kt to K 146th		103. Kt to K 147th	
93. Kt to K 148th		104. Kt to K 149th	
94. Kt to K 150th		105. Kt to K 151st	
95. Kt to K 152nd		106. Kt to K 153rd	
96. Kt to K 154th		107. Kt to K 155th	
97. Kt to K 156th		108. Kt to K 157th	
98. Kt to K 158th		109. Kt to K 159th	
99. Kt to K 160th		110. Kt to K 161st	
100. Kt to K 162nd		111. Kt to K 163rd	
101. Kt to K 164th		112. Kt to K 165th	
102. Kt to K 166th		113. Kt to K 167th	
103. Kt to K 168th		114. Kt to K 169th	
104. Kt to K 170th		115. Kt to K 171st	
105. Kt to K 172nd		116. Kt to K 173rd	
106. Kt to K 174th		117. Kt to K 175th	
107. Kt to K 176th		118. Kt to K 177th	
108. Kt to K 178th		119. Kt to K 179th	
109. Kt to K 180th		120. Kt to K 181st	
110. Kt to K 182nd		121. Kt to K 183rd	
111. Kt to K 184th		122. Kt to K 185th	
112. Kt to K 186th		123. Kt to K 187th	
113. Kt to K 188th		124. Kt to K 189th	
114. Kt to K 190th		125. Kt to K 191st	
115. Kt to K 192nd		126. Kt to K 193rd	
116. Kt to K 194th		127. Kt to K 195th	
117. Kt to K 196th		128. Kt to K 197th	
118. Kt to K 198th		129. Kt to K 199th	
119. Kt to K 200th		130. Kt to K 201st	
120. Kt to K 202nd		131. Kt to K 203rd	
121. Kt to K 204th		132. Kt to K 205th	
122. Kt to K 206th		133. Kt to K 207th	
123. Kt to K 208th		134. Kt to K 209th	
124. Kt to K 210th		135. Kt to K 211st	
125. Kt to K 212nd		136. Kt to K 213rd	
126. Kt to K 214th		137. Kt to K 215th	
127. Kt to K 216th		138. Kt to K 217th	
128. Kt to K 218th		139. Kt to K 219th	
129. Kt to K 220th		140. Kt to K 221st	
130. Kt to K 222nd		141. Kt to K 223rd	
131. Kt to K 224th		142. Kt to K 225th	
132. Kt to K 226th		143. Kt to K 227th	
133. Kt to K 228th		144. Kt to K 229th	
134. Kt to K 230th		145. Kt to K 231st	
135. Kt to K 232nd		146. Kt to K 233rd	
136. Kt to K 234th		147. Kt to K 235th	
137. Kt to K 236th		148. Kt to K 237th	
138. Kt to K 238th		149. Kt to K 239th	
139. Kt to K 240th		150. Kt to K 241st	
140. Kt to K 242nd		151. Kt to K 243rd	
141. Kt to K 244th		152. Kt to K 245th	
142. Kt to K 246th		153. Kt to K 247th	
143. Kt to K 248th		154. Kt to K 249th	
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180. Kt to K 322nd		191. Kt to K 323rd	
181. Kt to K 324th		192. Kt to K 3	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.

If your Hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER, for it will positively restore, every case, grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Certificate from Dr. Vermaun on every bottle, with full particulars. This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days. It promotes growth, and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily application of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness. It is not a dye, nor does it contain any colouring matter or offensive substance whatever. Hence it does not soil the hands, the scalp, or even white linen, but procures the colour within the substance of the hair. It may be had of any respectable Chemist, Perfumer, or Dealer in Toilet Articles in the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per bottle. In case the dealer has not "The Mexican Hair Renewer" in stock and will not procure it for you, it will be sent direct by rail, carriage paid, on receipt of 4s. in stamps, to any part of England.—Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Sold by Rowe and Co., Rangoon.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents Dandruff.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores the Colour of the Hair.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Sold by Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents Hair from Falling Out.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

will Cause Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Sold by W. A. Howard, Belize, Honduras.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Causes Luxuriant Growth.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Sold by most Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Sold by Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

Sold by Mr. Sharland, Auckland.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

has gained for itself the highest reputation, and a decided preference over all other "hair-dressings," as evinced from certificates and testimonials from the most respectable sources. Being compounded with the greatest care—combining, as it does, all the most desirable qualities of the best hair preparations of the day, without the objectionable ones—it may be relied on as the very best known to chemistry for restoring the natural colour to the hair, and causing new hair to grow on bald spots, unless the hair glands are decayed; for if the glands are decayed and gone no stimulant can restore them; but if, as is often the case, the glands are only torpid, THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER will renew their vitality, and a new growth of hair will follow. Read the following Testimonial from Dr. Vermaun, M.D.

"Dear Sir,—I have made a thorough chemical analysis of your preparation called 'The Mexican Hair Renewer,' and think it far superior to any hair preparation I have ever known. It is an ingenious compound, as far as its ingredients are concerned."

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the Kingdom, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And pleases each one's fancy?
What adds a charm of perfect grace,
And Nature's gift enhances?
What gives a bright and beautiful gloss,
And what says each reviewer?
"That quite successful is the use
Of THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it bright and glowing?
What keeps it free from dandruff too,
And healthy in its growing?
What does such wonders? Ask the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That none can equal or approach
The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
Like some bright halo beaming?
What makes the hair a perfect mass
Of splendid ringlets teeming?
What gives profusion in excess?
Why, what says each reviewer?
"The choicest preparation is
The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!"

What gives luxuriance to each tress,
And makes it so delightful?
Because, to speak the honest truth,
Is only just and rightful,
What says the people and the press,
And what says each reviewer?
"That most superb for ladies' use
Is THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER!"

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

The constitution of the person and the condition of the scalp have much to do with the length of time it requires for new hair to grow; also thin or thick hair will depend much upon the vital force remaining in the hair glands. New hairs are first seen to start around the margin of the bald spots, near the permanent hair, and extending upwards until the spots are covered more or less thickly with fine short hair. Excessive brushing should be guarded against as soon as the small hairs make their appearance; but the scalp may be sponged with rain-water to advantage occasionally. The scalp should be pressed and moved on the bone by the finger ends, which quickens the circulation and softens the spots which have remained long bald. On applying this hair-dressing it enlivens the scalp, and, in cases where the hair begins to fall, a few applications will arrest it, and the new growth presents the luxuriance and colour of youth.

"The Mexican Hair Renewer" may be procured of any first-class Perfumer, Chemist, or Dealer in Toilet Articles throughout the Kingdom at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. In case the dealer has not the preparation in stock, and recommends something else as being "similar," do not be deceived. In case he will not procure it for you, it will be sent free of freight upon receipt of 4s. to any part of England.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by Carmichael and Co., Brisbane.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by M. Swann, Rue Castiglione, Paris.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by George Baker, Chemist, Geneva.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by Malabre and Co., Kingston, Jamaica.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by S. G. L. nnon, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by W. Kingston, Malta.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by Thomas Pittman, Barbadoes.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.

Sold by H. F. Dilly, Madeira.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Prematurely

Grey, who have depaired of a restoration of the beauty of this wonderful natural ornament, should be assured at the benevolent effect produced by a few applications of THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER. The vital forces of the organs on which the hair depends will be re-established, and the growth present the luxuriance and colour of youth. When the hair begins to come out on combing it a few applications will arrest it.

"The Mexican Hair Renewer" should always be used on the first appearance of dandruff, for it keeps the head clean and cool. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is colourless, pleasantly perfumed, and renders the hair soft, pliant, and luxuriant. It gives the hair that peculiar richness and colour so essential to the toilet.

"The Mexican Hair Renewer" is put up with directions in German, French, and Spanish.

BEDSTEADS.

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THE RACES and FETES.—Ladies and

all exposed to the sun and dust will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR both cooling and refreshing to the face and skin; allaying all heat and irritability; removing eruptions, freckles, and discolorations; and rendering the skin soft, clear, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.

WHITE and SOUND TEETH are

indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens